



BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car
the real com-
fortable mount
for a Lady
Companion.
Prices on
application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle



BSA Bicycles
Latest stock received,
prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913-19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 81

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1921.

TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailing to Plymouth and London. Call at
Marseilles.
A Passengers required to be in possession of
passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons
4th June	"NAGOYA" X	6,854
11th "	"DONGOLA" X	8,056
18th "	"MALWA" X	10,911
25th "	"NEURADIA" X	9,083
2nd July	"KASHGAR" X	8,840
9th "	"KARMALA" X	8,983
16th "	"DELTA" X	8,087
23rd "	"NARKUNDA" X	16,116
30th "	"OREA" X	10,890
6th August	"CALEDONIA" X	7,572
13th "	"SYRIA" X	6,683
20th "	"MANTUA" X	10,902
27th "	"DEVANHA" X	8,082

"NAGOYA" } Through steamers from
"DELTA" } China calling
"SYRIA" } Bombay for mails only.

"MALWA" } Through steamers from
"NARKUNDA" } Australia.
"MANTUA" }

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A
special train leaves Marseilles for London via
Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

B. L. COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

Date	Steamer	Tons
2nd June	"CHANDA" X	6,109

Has second saloon accommodation
for limited number of
gentlemen only.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamer	Remarks
10th June	"DILWARA" X	To Colombo, Straits and China
26th "	"MANTUA" X	From Colombo to Australia Ports.

*SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date	About	Steamers	Remarks
2nd June	KAROA	East & South Africa	
2nd "	LIGHTNING	Karachi & P. Gulf.	
2nd "	BARALA	Buenos Aires direct.	

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passages
for P. & O. and B. L. sailings may be arranged
with—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT
MARINE LTD. AND B. L. S. CO.'S
JOINT SERVICE.**

**CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING
CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.**

Steamers Tons sailing about Remarks
Canadian Lander 5500 14 July Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may
be arranged with—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.

P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

**REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA
SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.**

Steamer	Days	Arrival	Departure
Sagami Maru	C. Okada	10th May	6th Jun
Yamashiro Maru	K. Hara	10th May	12th Jun
Ganges Maru	T. Kato	22nd May	12th Jun
Indo Maru	Y. Kato	22nd May	22nd Jun
Fukushima Maru	K. Yamaguchi	22nd May	24th Jun

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Bellard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA
SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	23rd May	7th Jun
Tajima Maru	K. Takano	6995	11th Jun	23rd Jun
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota	6995	30th Jun	11th July

This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
For Freight and passages apply to—

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LTD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 8,986,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Parshotamdas Thakorda,
C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Manojlal G. Parakh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parakh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manojlal Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vabhadras, Esq.
6. S. K. Mehta, Esq.
7. Jashbhaj Ujwashi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch,
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest
allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to
Rs. 1,00,000 2 per cent. per annum from Janu-
ary to June and 2½ per cent. from July to
December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000
special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are
received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and
interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted
on approved securities.
For further information and rules of busi-
ness apply to the Bank's Manager in charge
of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Triumal N.
Modi, No. 30-32, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARIDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN
COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1902.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from
Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF
2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH-
OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding
Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special
arrangement. No interest will be allowed
which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or
for shorter period at the rate of interest
which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened
on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital 51,000,000
Paid-up Capital 41,000,000
**Reserve Liability of Share-
holders** 5,750,000
Reserve Fund 5,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. E.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Manila	Yokohama
Batavia	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Manila
Batavia	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Manila
Batavia	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Manila

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and
drafts payable at its Head Office and
branches and issues Letters of Credit for the
use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following
terms—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed thereon at 1 per
cent. per annum on daily balances up to
Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of **BANKING AND EX-
CHANGE** business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on
terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve
months and shorter periods at rates to be
ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank
undertakes applications for these Loans on
behalf of Contributors and collection of in-
terest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COM-
MISSION.

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL
BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
for the purpose of taking over the un-
der-takings and business of the Bank of Bengal,
the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Mad-
ras.

**BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
INDIA.**

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
Rs. 25,000 share of Rs. 500 each 11,85,00,000
**PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH
1921.**
70,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully
Paid 3,50,00,000
70,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125
Paid 8,85,47,900

**RESERVE FUND as on 25th March
1921** 5,54,58,000

**RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS as on 25th March
1921** 87,41,900

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcott Warren, N. M. Murray, Esq. (Os)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
1, Princess Street, E. C. 2.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Aggra, Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Baroda, Belgaum, Bikaner, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Chandigarh, Cochin, Colombo, Dacca, Delhi, Dhaka, Ferozepore, Gwalior, Haridwar, Hyderabad, Indore, Jalandhar, Kanpur, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Malabar, Manipal, Meerut, Mirat, Nagpur, Panaji, Patna, Poona, Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Reewa, Secunderabad, Shimla, Sialkot, Solapur, Tinsukia, Tuticorin, Varanasi, Yerrapalle, Zaidpur.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of
charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and
interest allowed.

**GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURI-
TIES**—Received for safe custody, purchase
and sale effected. Interest and Dividend
collected and credited to account or sent
in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted
and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys
etc., may be had on application at any of the
Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

E. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1888.

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 50,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches: Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fionton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kailashan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Shanghai, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Singapore, Shimoda, Siam, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Branches: Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fionton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kailashan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Shanghai, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Singapore, Shimoda, Siam, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Yokohama.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened
for approved customers, and interest
allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum
on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000
provided that the amount of half-yearly
interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one
year or shorter period on terms which may
be ascertained on application. Copies of
business forms are furnished on application.

INTEREST is obtained on application.
The Rules may change purchased, Loans and
Bills of 24 months approved security and every
credit granted on approved security and every
description of Banking and Exchange Business
undertaken. Purchase and sales of British
and Foreign securities effected on usual
terms.

Securities received for safe custody and in-
terest and dividend collected for clients.

L. E. TUCKER,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

INSURE

YOUR

MOTOR

(CAR, CYCLE, LOBBY)

WITH THE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Office: 123, Esplanade Road, Fort
BOMBAY.

Agency Applications Invited.

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INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Bhamanand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jashbhai K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jashbhai Dwarikdas, Esq. (Fragile Soorje
& Co.).
Motilal C. Sotavalad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Narani, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha
Co., (Ex-Officio).)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms
and conditions of Policies extremely liberal
without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—
 boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from in-
dustrial gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first
to deposit Rs. 200 Lakhs, in one instal-
ment, with the Controller-General for the
special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security. Lowest rates of Premium
in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance
Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to—
P. BANERJEE,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and U.P.
803, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1911

Capital Authorized Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up 15,00,000
Reserve Fund 15,00,000

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per
annum has been declared by the Bank on
paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Dacca, Ferozepore, Gwalior, Haridwar, Hyderabad, Indore, Jalandhar, Kanpur, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Malabar, Manipal, Meerut, Mirat, Nagpur, Panaji, Patna, Poona, Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Reewa, Secunderabad, Shimla, Sialkot, Solapur, Tinsukia, Tuticorin, Varanasi, Yerrapalle, Zaidpur.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and
interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent.
per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12
months and shorter periods at rates of
interest which can be ascertained on applica-
tion.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low
as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½
per cent. per annum.

**LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CRED-
ITS.**—The Bank grants accommodation of
terms to be arranged against approved
security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of out-
standing are bought, collected and discounted.

LAND AND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved
security discounted and Domestic Drafts and
Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations
where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business
apply to—

RES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, T.D.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK

5%.

Investments mainly in or against Government Securities and
in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus eliminating
altogether, or minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreci-
ation of Assets.

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the
Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6%

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, Managing Director

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta

MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—

BRUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary G. N. B. VAZ,
Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building,
Bunder Road, Karachi. 33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent, W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan) Resident Manager, Calcutta.

REMEMBER

"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard
Inks of India.

Bombay, 6th June 1921.

BATLIWALLA'S MEDICINE.

for
Plague, Influenza and other poisonous
Fever.

Awarded Gold & Silver Medals in Indian
Industrial Exhibitions.

**BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR
PILLS**
for all kinds of fevers Malaria Influenza
Ague etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

Batliwalla's BALAMRIT—for weak chil-
dren & thin adults. Tonic. as. 10 each.

Batliwalla's (Cure-All) Balm—for all
kinds of Cuts, Strains, Headache etc. as.
3 each.

Batliwalla's (Genuine) Quinine—Tablets
one grain each in Bottle of hundred. Rs.
1-4 each.

Batliwalla's Tonic Pills—for pale and
anaemic people. An aphrodisiac. Rs. 1-8
each.

Batliwalla's Cholera—for dysentery and
diarrhoea and for Cholera. Rs. 1 each.

Batliwalla's (Genuine) Quinine Tablets
two grains each. Rs. 1-12 each.

Batliwalla's Tooth Powder. as. 4 each.

Batliwalla's Biogerm Ointment for all
kinds of Itches, Dhoobi Itch etc. as. 4 each.

In cases of Plague please use Double
doses of our Ague mixt.

To be had at all Merchants or from

**DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS,
& CO. LTD.**

Warli Bombay, 18.

Telegraphic Address.

BATLIWALLA WOLKEE, BOMBAY.

A Few of our Rates—

SUITS, SHIRTS, CLEANING Rs. 2/8 & 2/8 each
CASHMERE Rs. 2/8 & 3/8 each
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
DRY CLEANING & CHEMICAL CLEANING
Haram Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BLUNT
RAZORS

Resharpened bright and keen
as new. As. 8 each.
Handies fitted Rs. 1-0-0 each.
Kropf Razors Rs. 5-8 Wilkin-
son Crown and W. Razor Rs.
5-8 All above Post Free, New
Razors. Safety and Ordinary Razors, etc.
stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired.

MATHEWS & Co. 25 Madras Street, Opp
Consulate Bombay

**RAI SAHEB DE DASS'S
SECRETS OF
HAPPY LIFE
—FREE—**

APPLY TO THE—
SWASTHYA SAHAYA PHARMACY
30/2, HARRISON RD. CALCUTTA.

FOR PRINCES AND HIGH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been
prepared from the best, choicest and richest
vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties
of increasing virile power and it rectifies
urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a
man. This valuable medicine is used in large
quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas,
Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy
and gentry in this country; but it is greatly
petronized by people in all countries of Eu-
rope, America, Asia and Africa. It is
needless to expatiate upon the magical qual-
ities of this our invaluable medicine. We
recommend it especially to those persons who
desire to tone the nervous system to strength-
then the body, refresh the memory and to
guard against debility. Suffice it to say
that the use of this medicine is recommended
to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic
medicine. It works like a charm and the
effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and
juvenates the emaciated and it is enough to
say that muck is not that which a presumer
admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance
of its own accord. Price per tin containing
40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDASA
PROVITRAM—RAJKOT (Kashmir), (India.)

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND
SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Micro-
scope with oil immersion. High pressure steril-
izing incubators gas and electric, back-
sets, test tubes, Ampoules, and glass ware
for laboratory fittings, Hygdermic syzine,
etc., all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI Bombay No. 4.
Telegrams: "GUNDIGAN".
Telephones: No. 5622

NEW VIGOR **NEW VITALITY** **NEW NERVE**

BRATED PANACEA & CO.

French Pills:
POWERFUL NERVE TONIC
RESTORATIVE
VIGOR & VITALITY
PRICE REIN

ECHO OF LYONS RANGE
DACOITY.ACCUSED CONVICTED OF RECEIVING
STOLEN PROPERTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 3.
Justice Newbould to-day, presiding over
the High Court Sessions, disposed of the
supplementary case arising out of the
Lyons Range dacoity. In the original case
three Peshawaris were convicted and
sentenced each to seven years rigorous im-
prisonment. In the present case another
Peshawari Hamid Shah, and his Jewish wife,
Nooreen Shah, were charged with receiving
stolen property. The charge against the
present accused was that thirty-four thou-
sand rupees in small notes, portion of the
money robbed in the dacoity, was found
buried in the house occupied by the accused.
The jury found Hamid Shah guilty and
his wife not guilty. His lordship acquitted
the female accused and sentenced Hamid
Shah to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The case of Sardar Sardul Singh under
section 124 A and 153 A of Penal Code
adjudged to 14th June, while the case of
non-cooperating witness Heera Sa Singh
and Pratap Singh of the "Akali" under sec-
tion 179 penal code postponed to 7th June.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

MORE PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, June 2.
Commenting on the Viceroy's speech, the
"Hindu" says:—His Excellency Lord
Reading made an important contribution
to the literature of peace in his speech at
the Chelmsford Club dinner. We say litera-
ture of peace advisedly, for the speech,
while couched in a vein that indicates a
sincere desire for peace, does not yet give
any hint of the Viceroy's having grasped
the causes of the present discontent or of
having made up his mind to a definite
policy of abating them.

The "Daily Express" says:—Lord Read-
ing's first speech has all the merit of a pro-
nouncement that follows a statesmanly per-
formance something in the nature of a
clinical lesson in politics. There are several
portions in it showing quick intuitive grasp
and a fine appreciation of Indian character
which are calculated to put him in an agree-
able political communion with Indians and
will not fail to infuse and amount of real
confidence in the bona fides of their new
Viceroy.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

CANDIDATES WITHDRAW
FROM ELECTION.

AMRITSAR, June 3.
Three candidates, who stood for the
Punjab Legislative Council, have now with-
drawn their candidature and thereby for
the third time non-Mahomedan urban
Amritsar City constituency remains un-
represented.

U. OTTAMA'S CASE.

HEARING CONCLUDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, June 3.
In the case of U. Ottama at Maybin,
hearing of the prosecution evidence was
concluded. The accused denied preaching
hatred against Government or anybody.
He preached on national welfare education,
religion and unity, and denied having com-
mitted an offence.

The Magistrate will pass orders on Monday
whether the accused shall be charged or not.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The total approximate gross earnings of
the state railways for the 1st April to the
21st May amounted to Rs. 11-97 crores.

All copies of the leaflets headed "Bande
Mataram", "Rag Parbi" and "Sipahiyas"
and the pamphlet "Gandhiji Nowha
Shaukat Ali" have been forfeited.

The "Express," the only daily paper of
Bihar, welcomes the judicious steps taken
by the Government in the matter of the Ali-
Brothers. It thinks such wise policy will
put down all movements hostile to Govern-
ment.

The Viceroy granted interviews on the
3rd June to Mr. Daya Narain Nigam,
Editor of the "Zamana and Azad" of Cam-
pore, Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay and Mr. T. M.
Ainscough.

There was a meeting of the Executive
Council at the Viceroy's Lodge on Friday
morning.

Mr. Dayalji of Surat has given all his
property, amounting about to Rs. 4,000 to the
Tilak Swaraj Fund.

Mr. Blank, Sub-Divisional Officer of
Kurseong, in Darjeeling district, concluded
the hearing of the case in which one Pra-
man, a teacher in a local school, and Nri-
pendra Nath Ghose, a non-cooperation pre-
acher, stood charged with intimidating a
local contractor, Bahadur Lama, who
refused to join the local congress commit-
tee, subscribe to the Congress Fund and
incite workmen under him to strike. The
prosecution urged this was a typical case of
terrorism practised by misguided youths in
the name of Non-Cooperation and National
Congress. The Magistrate reserved judg-
ment. (A.P.)

WANTED

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to
sell copies of "How to Become a Quali-
fied Accountant." Indispensable to Accoun-
tancy Students and others desirous to know
the requirements of Accountancy Profession
in India. Pages 250, Price Rs. 1-14 Liberal
Commission to Agents and Local Sellers.
Please apply to R. A. SHARANGDHAR, 11,
New Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE POET'S ANXIETY

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

The Poet of Asia as Lord Hardinge called
Dr. Tagore, is fast becoming if he has
not already become the Poet of the world.
Increasing prestige has brought to him in-
creasing responsibility. His greatest con-
tribution to India must be his poetic inter-
pretation of India's message to the world.
The Poet is therefore sincerely anxious
that India should deliver no false or feeble
message in her name. He is naturally jeal-
ous of his country's reputation. He says
he has striven hard to find himself in tune
with the present movement. He confesses
that he is baffled. He can find nothing
for his lyre in the din and the bustle of
Non-cooperation. In three forceful letters
he has deavoured to give expression to his
misgivings, and he has come to the conclu-
sion that Non-cooperation is not dignified
enough for the India of his vision, that it is
a doctrine of negation and despair. He
fears that it is a doctrine of separation,
exclusiveness, narrowness and negation.

No Indian can feel anything but pride
in the Poet's exquisite jealousy of India's
honour. It is good that he should have sent
to us his misgivings in language at once
beautiful and clear.

In all humility I shall endeavour to an-
swer the Poet's doubts. I may fail to con-
vince him or the reader who may have been
touched by his eloquence, but I would like
to assure him and India that Non-co-
operation in conception is not any of the
things he fears, and he need have no cause
to be ashamed of his country for having
adopted Non-cooperation. If in actual
application it appears in the end to have
failed, it will be no more the fault of the
doctrine, than it would be of Truth if those
who claim to apply it in practice do not
appear to succeed. Non-cooperation may
have come in advance of its time. India
and the world must wait, but there is
no choice for India save between violence
and Non-cooperation.

Nor need the Poet fear that Non-co-
operation is intended to erect a Chinese
wall between India and the West. On the
contrary, Non-cooperation is intended to
pay the way to real, honourable and volun-
tary co-operation based on mutual respect
and trust. The present struggle is being
waged against compulsory co-operation,
against one-sided combination, against the
armed imposition of modern methods of
exploitation masquerading under the name
of civilisation.

Non-cooperation is a protest against an
unwitting and unwilling participation in
evil.

The Poet's concern is largely about the
students. He is of opinion that they should
not have been called upon to give up Gov-
ernment schools before they had other
schools to go to. Here I must differ from
him. I have never been able to make a
fetish of literary training. My experience
has proved to my satisfaction that literary
training by itself adds not an inch to one's
moral height and that character-building
is independent of literary training. I am
firmly of opinion that the Government
schools have unmanned us, rendered us help-
less and Godless. They have filled us with
discontent, and providing no remedy for
the discontent, have made us dependent.
They have made us what we were intended
to become—clerks and interpreters. A
Government builds its prestige upon the
apparently voluntary association of the
governed. And if it was wrong to co-
operate with the Government in keeping us
slaves, we were bound to begin with those
institutions in which our association ap-
peared to be most voluntary. The youth of
a nation are its hope. I hold that as soon
as we discovered that the system of Gov-
ernment was wholly, or mainly evil, it be-
came sinful for us to associate our children
with it.

It is no argument against the soundness
of the proposition laid down by me, that
the vast majority of the students went back
after the first flush of enthusiasm. Their
recantation is proof rather of the extent of
our degradation than of the wrongness of the
step. Experience has shown that the estab-
lishment of national schools has not re-
sulted in drawing many more students.
The strongest and the trust of them came
out without any national school to fall
back upon, and I am convinced that these
first withdrawals are rendering service of
the highest order.

But the Poet's protest against the calling
out of the boys is really a corollary to his
objection to the very doctrine of Non-co-
operation. He has a horror of everything
negative. His whole soul seems to rebel
against the negative commandments of re-
ligion. I must give his objection in his
own inimitable language. "In support
of the present movement has often said to
me that passion for rejection is a stronger
power in the beginning than the acceptance
of an ideal. Though I know it to be a
fact, I cannot take it as a truth.
Brahmavida, in India has for its object
Mukti emancipation, while Buddhism has
Nirvana extinction. Mukti draws our
attention to the positive and Nirvana to
the negative side of truth. Therefore he
emphasised the fact of dukkha misery which
had to be avoided and the Brahmaridya
emphasised the fact of Ananda joy which
had to be attained." In these and kindred
passages the reader will find the key to the
Poet's mentality. In my humble opinion,
rejection is as much an ideal as the ac-
ceptance of a thing. It is as necessary to
reject untruth as it is to accept truth. All
religions teach that two opposite forces act
upon us and that the human endeavour
consists in a series of eternal rejection and
acceptance. Non-cooperation with evil is
as much a duty as co-operation with good.

I venture to suggest that the Poet has done
an unconscious injustice to Buddhism in
describing Nirvana as merely a negative
state. I make bold to say that Mukti
emancipation is as much a negative state
as Nirvana. Emancipation from or ex-
tinguishing of the bondage of the flesh leads to
Ananda (eternal bliss). Let me close this
part of my argument by drawing attention
to the fact that the final word of the Upani-
shads (Brahma-vidya) is Not. Neti was
the best description the authors of the
Upanishads were able to find for Brahman.

I therefore think that the Poet has been
unnecessarily alarmed at the negative
aspect of Non-cooperation. We had lost
the power of saying "no." It had become
no longer the sacrifice to say "no" to
the Government. This deliberate refusal
to co-operate is like the necessary wedding
process that a cultivator has to resort to
before he sows. Weeding is as necessary to
agriculture as sowing. Indeed, even whilst
the crops are growing, the weeding fork,
as every husbandman knows, is an in-
strument almost of daily use. The nation's
Non-cooperation is an invitation to the
Government to co-operate with it on its
own terms as is every nation's right and
every good Government's duty. Non-co-
operation is the Nation's notice that it is
no longer satisfied to be in tutelage. The
nation has taken to the harmless (for it,
natural and religious doctrine of Non-co-
operation in the place of the unnatural and
irreligious doctrine of violence. And if
India is ever to attain the Swaraj of the
Poet's dream, she will do so only by non-
violent Non-cooperation. Let him deliver
his message of peace to the world, and feel
confident that India through her Non-co-
operation, if she remain true to her pledge,
will have exemplified his message. Non-co-
operation is intended to give the very
meaning to patriotism that the Poet is
yearning after. An India prostrate at the
feet of Europe can give no hope to
humanity. An India awakened and free has
a message of peace and good will to a
groaning world. Non-cooperation is design-
ed to supply her with a platform from
which she will preach the message.

OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

C. IN.-C.'S. APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 3.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has ad-
dressed the following letter to the press:
In your columns to-day appears an appeal
for subscriptions to the Officers'
Association (India). It may not be gener-
ally known that the Officers' Association
(India) is closely connected with the fund
created by Earl Haig in association with
Earl Beatty and Sir H. Trenchard at Home,
with the object of helping those ex-officers
and other ranks who as a result of the war,
find themselves in circumstances of difficulty
and distress. India is so vast and European
population so small, that the existing cases
of distress are not obvious and do not come
to the notice of the public generally. It
nevertheless, a fact that cases in which
assistance is required are more numerous
than may be generally supposed, and the
need of an association, such as the Officers'
Association is generally required.

To-day is the birthday of His Majesty
the King Emperor and an appeal has been
purposely made on this day. I feel con-
fident that I do not appeal to your reader
in vain, and I ask them to refer to the
advertisement, to tear off the donation slip
and to send as much as they can afford to
help the many cases of urgent need among
their fellowcountrymen.

VICEROY'S LETTER TO C. IN.-C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 3.

His Excellency the Viceroy has addressed
the following letter to Lord Rawlinson in
connection with the latter's appeal relating
to ex-officers:—

My dear Lord Rawlinson: I have read
with great interest the appeal which you
propose issuing for assistance to Lord
Haig's fund for relieving ex-officers, who as
a result of the war, find themselves in
circumstances of difficulty and distress. I
know from Lord Haig himself how great the
need for such assistance is, and I am sure
that all sections of the British community
out here will, so far as in them lies, see
that those who risked their lives and their
all for the Empire during the great struggle
are not forgotten now that war is won.
I have much pleasure in sending you a dona-
tion of Rs. five hundred, and wish you all
success in the endeavour which you have
set before you.

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) READING.

On the receipt of a complaint, the City
Police arrested at Mysore Fakrudin for
the theft of a revolver, belonging to one
Nanjappa, and placed him before the City
Magistrate, Bangalore, on June 2, who re-
manded him, pending investigations.

Non-cooperators have started picketing
near the liquor shops at Karachi, and
Bukhar. (A.P.)

ASSAM LABOUR TROUBLE
& INDIAN TEA ASSN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 3.

The position in connection with the tea-
garden labour difficulties has been very
closely watched by the Committee of the
Indian Tea Association during the last few
weeks, and they have had a number of
special meetings to discuss developments
that have taken place from time to time.
Mr. T. C. Crawford, Chairman of the
Association, visited Sylhet and later Asansol,
visit to the latter place being in connection
with the outbreak of cholera there among
returning coolies at the request of the Com-
mittee. Mr. R. Langford James, Member
Bengal Council, visited Shillong with Mr. H.
B. Fox, M.L.C., Chairman of the Surma
Valley Branch, to discuss matters with the
Governor of Assam.

The Committee have throughout been in
close touch with the various branch and
district Associations. They convened an
urgent meeting of Calcutta members of the
Association when the position was reviewed
in detail and when Mr. Crawford explained
the result of his visit to Sylhet and Mr.
Langford James reported his interview with
the Assam Governor.

ILL TREATMENT OF ASSAM
"COOLIES"

A PUBLIC MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

(From a Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, May 30.

A mass meeting of the Hindus and
Muslims of Calcutta was held at Well-
ington Square on Sunday, the 29th May, to
consider what steps should be taken in the
matter of ill-treatment of the Chandpur
coolies. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad pre-
siding. At the outset Maulavi Syed Majid
Bakshi explained the objects of the meeting
and described the suffering of the helpless
poor coolies at Chandpur, which was simply
heartrending. He said that the Gurkhas
marched over the sleeping coolies.

Srijit Nirmal Chandra Chandra, in an
eloquent speech, moved the first resolution,
which was as follows:—

"This meeting of Hindus and Muslim-
ans of Calcutta urges upon the country to
take active steps not merely to repatriate
the coolies who have already left the
garden, but also to withdraw all Indian
labour from the tea concerns managed by
Europeans inasmuch as both the Assam and
Bengal Governments have found themselves
to be too weak to resist the influence of
planters."

The resolution was seconded by Maulvi
Mahboobali and was carried unanimously.

The second resolution was then moved by
Maulavi Syed Majid Bakshi. "That this
meeting of Calcutta Hindus and Muslim-
ans draws the attention of the country
that this incident of Chandpur is a fresh
proof of the fact that as long as India does
not get Swaraj, the life of its people is not
safe. The country must, therefore, be
ready to get Swaraj by all possible sacri-
fice."

The resolution was seconded by Pandit
Jagadamba Prasad Misra and was carried.
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, in concluding
the meeting described the miserable condition
of the Indians in their own country.

SUSPENSION OF STEAMER SERVICE

GOVT. LAUNCHES TO CARRY MAIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 3.

It is announced that owing to the suspen-
sion of steamer service, the mails will for
the present be carried by the Government
steamer launches between Goulundo and
Narayanganj, which will carry mails for
Dacca and Chandpur.

MUNITION BOARD CASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 3.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day
fixed 7th June for hearing of the first
Munitions Board case in which Billingshurst,
Blackburn, Stoddard and Michael are the
accused. Orders in the second case, in
which J. C. Banerjee, Sukhlal Karnani and
others are the accused, will be passed on
Monday.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT KUNDIAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 4.

On the evening of the 2nd June No. 5
up mixed train ran into special down goods
train between Kundian and Mari. Indus,
the North Western Railway, in which six
Indian passengers were slightly injured.

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ished blood lacks the nutritive
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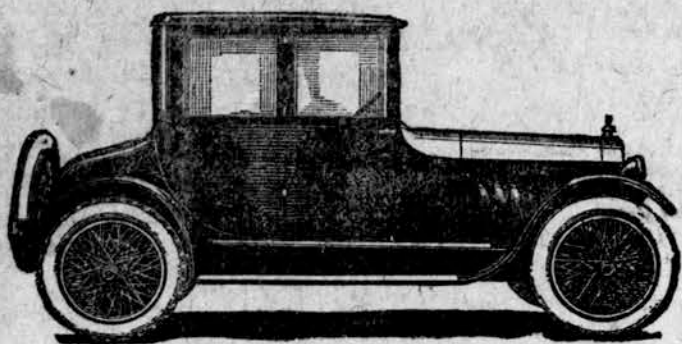
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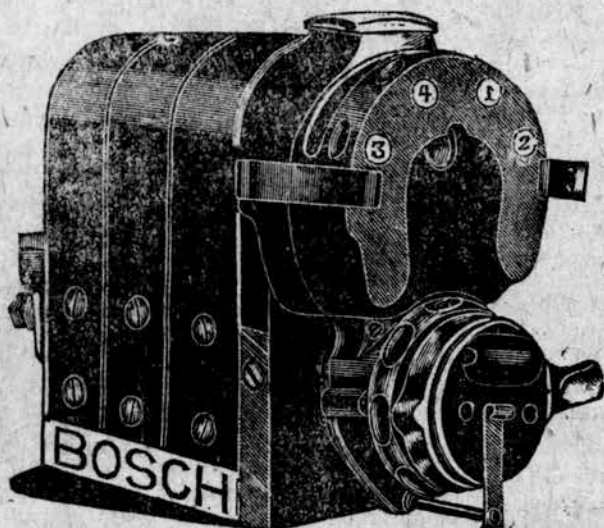
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BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 3.

KHAN SAHIB.

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KHILAFAT AND NON-VIOLENCE.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

Mr. Vaze of the "Servant of India" has referred me to the article of Mr. Zacharias in his weekly of 5th May last, and asked me to consider the Khilafat from the point of view suggested by the writer. Mr. Zacharias thus puts the question in his elaborate article, "How could one find an apostle of the principle of Ahimsa upholding its very contradiction—the principle of the Khilafat? I am not concerned with the truth-value of either the Khilafat or the Ahimsa principle. But I do say that one excludes the other; the one thing I do plead for and most earnestly, is clear thinking on the part of either side to this problem. It is muddled thinking and the consequent slide into compromise that is responsible for disaster in the recent history of mankind more than any other factor." After instancing ex-President Wilson's fall, the writer goes on, "Will the great Satyagrahi of the East heed the warning? Will he be faithful to his whole life? Will he not remain true to himself rather than compromise himself, for the sake even of so precious a thing as Hindu Muslim friendship is, with this antithesis of his, the principle of Khilafat?" This fervent appeal requires a restatement of my position regarding the Khilafat. I would be false to my whole life, if even for securing Hindu Muslim Unity, I compromised the principle of non-violence for which I do claim to stand. It was only when I found that the Mussalman claim was just from every point of view, that I plunged myself into it. For me it was a chance of a life-time. I felt that if I could but show my loyalty to my Mussalman countrymen in the hour of their trial, I would be able to secure everlasting friendship between the two great communities. Anyway I felt that the attempt was worth making. I could not conceive the possibility of having a free India without a real friendship between the two.

But, argues Mr. Zacharias, the Khilafat is based on force. The Khalifa is the earthly representative of Islam pledged to defend it even with the sword. And how can I, a believer in non-violence, fight to sustain an institution that is permitted to resort to physical force for its defence?

Mr. Zacharias is right in his description of the Khilafat. He is wrong in his estimate of the function of a votary of non-violence. A believer in non-violence is pledged not to resort to violence or physical force either directly or indirectly in defence of anything, but he is not precluded from helping men or institutions that are themselves not based on non-violence. If the reverse were the case, I would, for instance, be precluded from helping India to attain Swaraj because the future Parliament of India under Swaraj, I know for certain, will be having some military and police forces, or to take a domestic illustration, I may not help a son to secure justice, because forsooth he is not a believer in non-violence.

Mr. Zacharias' proposition will reduce all commerce by a believer in non-violence to an impossibility. And there are not wanting men, who do believe that complete non-violence means complete cessation of all activity.

Not such, however, is my doctrine of non-violence. My business is to refrain from doing any violence myself, and to induce by persuasion and service as many of God's creatures as I can, to join in the belief and practice. But I would be untrue to my faith, if I refused to assist in a just cause any men or measures that did not entirely coincide with the principle of non-violence. I would be promoting violence, if finding the Mussalman to be in the right, I did not assist them by means strictly non-violent against those who had treacherously plotted the destruction of the dignity of justice on one side or the other. A robbed man has justice on his side, even though he may lie preparing to regain the lost property by force. And it would be accounted as a triumph of non-violence, if the injured party could be persuaded to regain his property by methods of Satyagraha, i.e. love or soul-force rather than a free fight.

Of course it is open to Mr. Zacharias to reject my claim as a devotee of non-violence, in view of all the limitations I have mentioned. I can only suggest to him that life is a very complex thing, and truth and non-violence present problems, which often defy analysis and judgment. One discovers truth and the method of applying the only legitimate means of vindicating it, i.e. Satyagraha or soul-force, by patient endeavour and silent prayer. I can only assure friends that I spare no pains to grope my way to the right, and that humble but constant endeavour and silent prayer are always my two trusty companions along the weary but beautiful path that all seekers must tread.—"Young India."



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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, June 6, 1921.

THE LIBERATION OF ASIA.

The news telegraphed by Reuter's

Special Service on the authority of the

"Daily Express" Constantinople corres-

pondent is so serious that it seems to us

that the military censorship (which

exists in Constantinople) might reason-

ably have intervened to prevent its cir-

culation till the facts alleged could have

been verified. That the Nationalists

have executed a British Indian subject,

one Mustafa Saghir, who "went through

Angora hoping to utilise the prestige of

the Indian Moslems to influence Turkish

sentiment in favour of Britain and ultimately

to prepare the conclusion of a Turco-British

Entente," seems natural enough; for whether the man was a spy

or merely a "propagandist," his activities,

aiming at the destruction of the Bolshevik

support, without which Turkey would be helpless at the mercy

of the Allies, can hardly have been well-

come to the "extremists" ruling at

Angora. Such agents are employed by

every Power. They carry their lives in

their hands, and are disavowed by their

employers and left to their fate unless

the said employers are in search

of a casus belli or a grievance

which can be developed into one. The Angora Turks

are educated men, well versed in European

methods of diplomacy. If the British

Government wished to persuade them of

its good intentions it could have sent

some Englishman of standing who

knows Turkish and is friendly with the

Turks. Such an emissary would have

been received with honour, whether his

mission proved eventually to be a suc-

cess or not; the idea of executing him as

a spy would never have occurred to

anyone. Another Reuter's telegram in-

forms us that the Angora Government

has violated the agreement with regard

to the release of prisoners—presumably

in the case of the "British Indian" above

mentioned—and has refused to permit

British vessels to use Anatolian ports.

It is a fact, we know and we have often

stated, that the Turkish patriots have

come through harsh experience to regard

the British as the enemies of their coun-

try, striving by every underhand means

to work its ruin even while professing

friendly sentiments. If England, as we

have lately been assured, is really

anxious to do away with that unfortu-

nate impression, she must be prepared

to exercise a good deal of patience and

considerable self-restraint, while

endeavouring to prove by friendly acts

that she has changed her policy towards

Turkey. To fly into a rage upon the

first affront when rebuffs and affronts

bad at first to be expected, is to suggest

to Asia that the affected change of heart

was but a ruse. And the execution of

a "propagandist" who lied about the

views of Angora Muslims seems hardly a

sufficient pretext for another great world

war. Yet "Reuter is informed that the

British Government contemplates vigor-

ous action against the Angora Govern-

ment"; as if the British Government

were unaware that by such vigorous

action it will be playing into the hands

of Lenin! The liberation of Asia

has long been the war-cry of the

Moscow Government. At the

last general meeting of the Third

International, Lenin was more precise.

He said that communists must thence-

forth concentrate their efforts on the

liberation of India. This cry of libera-

tion has a wide appeal when Britain holds

so large a part of Asia beneath her heel

and all the East has seen how Russia,

liberated Persia from the British yoke.

Bokhara is still there to keep alive dis-

trust of Bolshevism, but it will only do

so if the British can produce examples

of their disinterested benevolence as

striking as the Persian treaty of the

Bolsheviks. "Vigorous action"

against the plucky little government of

Angora, will only increase the anguish

of the cry for liberation, while the green

armies of the Soviets are concentrating

towards the Indian frontier.

There is a way in which

the Soviet plans can be frustrat-

ed and the Soviet designs on

Asia brought to naught. Before the

armies of Lenin can liberate the Asiatic

peoples whom England at the present

movement holds in thrall, let England

liberate them of her own accord.

Then there would be nothing

left for the Muslims of the East to fight

against in England's policy; and if the

Russians still wished to pursue the war,

everyone would then know that they

did not fight for liberation but for Slav-

onic domination and, for loot.

Mustafa Kemal had stated plainly—

before the recent London Conference—

that peace could not now be negotiated

with Turkey alone; it would have to

be with Turkey and her Allies, with all

the nations which were represented at

the Baku Conference. It will have to

come to that sooner or later; why not

now? The Government of England being

absolutely hopeless in regard to

Asia, we commend this suggestion of

a conference of Asiatic peoples to

the Government of India as something

it might take in hand upon its own

account. Some people will no doubt

exclaim with pious horror that we are

urging the Government of India to rebel.

Well, so we are, and not for the first

time; and we believe that such

rebellion—or refusal tamely to

obey the Government of England when

its orders are against the interests of

India and of Asia, and destructive of

the empire—alone can bring the Govern-

ment of England to its senses in this

matter, and avert a great catastrophe

by liberating Asia from the domination,

as it seems to her, of a fanatically "Chri-

stian" and anti-Asiatic Power.

Notes of the Day.

The Empire's Sympathy.

"Let India's representatives refrain from

asking of the Conference something that

they know cannot be granted; let

them not alienate the sympathy of

the rest of the Empire, by gird-

ing against the inevitable." Such

is the grandmotherly advice of Boree

Bunder. But one would like to know from

this oracle which of the members of the Em-

pire have as yet demonstrated any "sym-

pathy" for India, which the latter should

guard against alienating. Is it South Afri-

ca or Canada or Australia or East Africa,

Fiji, British Guiana or Mauritius? Will

India be any the worse for the withholding

of the "sympathy" of these members of the

Empire? Our contemporary asks India's

representatives at the Imperial Conference

not to ask something "that cannot be grant-

ed." If Boree Bunder imagines that India

goes to the Dominions in the role of a suppli-

cant before the mighty and bountiful, it is

entirely mistaken. India goes there in her

own rights as an equal member of the Com-

monwealth, a position which she has won

by her own sacrifices and struggles and

which she will never surrender. No question

therefore of the Dominions granting any

of her requests and arise. India goes to

the Conference as an equal member and as

a friend. If the British Dominions are

not prepared to acknowledge her as such

let this be clearly given to her to under-

stand. She wants no more smooth phrases

like "Pax Britannica,"

TURKISH NATIONALISTS EXASPERATED.

SECOND TREATY WITH RUSSIA.

NO BRITISH SHIPS IN ANATOLIAN PORTS.

VIGOROUS ACTION CONTEMPLATED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 30.

The "Daily Express" Constantinople correspondent states that the Nationalists have executed a British Indian subject, Mustapha Saghir, whom they accused of espionage. Mustapha went through Angora hoping to utilise the prestige of the Indian Moslems to influence Turkish sentiment in favour of Britain and ultimately to prepare conclusion of Turco-British Entente. The extremists incited by the Bolsheviks tortured Saghir till he made a so-called confession, suitable to the purposes of Nationalist propaganda. The Nationalists then broke their promise to spare his life and treated with contempt British representations that Saghir belonged to the category of prisoners, who ought to be exchanged under the agreement with the British Government.

The extreme Nationalists, continues the "Daily Express" correspondent, consider themselves as warring against Britain. They have declared that British ships will be forbidden to enter the Anatolian ports and they have concluded a second treaty with the Bolsheviks renouncing the Turkish claims to Batum in exchange for more expensive concessions elsewhere in the Caucasus. The Bolsheviks have agreed to continue to supply the Nationalists with money and war material and to refrain from Communist propaganda in Anatolia. The Nationalists have agreed to grant the Russians the first choice in all concessions in Anatolia.

"CONSPIRING TO UPSET KEMALIST REGIME"

CHARGE AGAINST MUSTAPHA SAGHIR.

CO ACCOMPLICES SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

A Constantinople message says that in addition to the execution of Mustapha Saghir, one of his accomplices was likewise sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life owing to his having incriminated his companions. Mustapha was accused of conspiring to upset the Kemalist regime at the instance of the Imperial Government.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF LONDON AGREEMENT.

BRITISH ATTITUDE TOWARDS ANGORA GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

Reuter is informed that the British Government contemplates vigorous action against the Angora Government for violating the London agreement with regard to the release of prisoners and for refusing to permit British vessels to use Anatolian ports. The report that the Angora Government has executed a British Indian subject on the charge of espionage, is confirmed.

CONTEMPLATING MEASURES AGAINST ANGORA GOVT.

MATTER LIKELY TO BE REFERRED TO SUPREME COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

Reuter is informed authoritatively that informal inter-allied conversations with regard to the measures against the Angora Government are now in progress, but nothing definite has been decided upon, and it is not improbable that the matter will be referred to the Supreme Council. It is pointed out that there is absolutely no hostility against Turkey, but the Kemalists' repeated insults breach of their promises are forcing Britain into a position she is very loath to adopt. If the hostility of the Kemalists compels the allies reluctantly to abandon her attitude of strict neutrality the sole responsibility will lie with the Angora Government.

ANGORA GOVT'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

FINANCIAL HELP FROM MOSCOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

Constantinople.—A Telegram from Angora states that the Nationalist Government has

received bullion valued at 20 million pounds (Turkish) from Moscow and has decided to use the whole of its financial reserve of 25 million pounds (Turkish) to meet urgent war expenditure.

"BRITAIN CONSTRAINED."

"TO RECONSIDER NEUTRALITY TOWARDS KEMALISMS"

LONDON, May 31.

Dealing with the anti-British propaganda which has constrained the British Government to reconsider their attitude of neutrality towards the Kemalists, the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" quotes an instance of a recent Kemal assault on the passengers of the British steamer "Palatina" off Adalia, the prohibition of British ships to enter Turkish ports, and the refusal to allow British subjects to work even pro-war concessions in Turkey.

The correspondent points out that speeches in the Angora Assembly and articles in the Kemal press are full of threats and insults against Europeans. He says that the presence of the British and Bolshevik agents behind the disorders in Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Egypt, is understood. The Angora Government has not only broken its pledge to exchange British and Indian prisoners but has maltreated some, and murdered, after a mock trial, an Indian Moslem on a trumped-up charge of espionage, because his loyalty towards Britain was resented as was his desire to bring about Turco-British reconciliation. This murder, continues the correspondent, will intensify the indignation of devout Moslems over hypocrisy of Angora, in repudiating the prisoners' convention.

AN "UNHOLY ALLIANCE"

That indignation will be increased by the news of an unholy alliance between Angora and Moscow and the cool manner in which Young Turks propose to deal with the Khilafat Sheikh of Senussi and other dignitaries by replacing the holders of these offices by their own men. The Kemalists, by their own conduct and associations, have shown little in common with real Islam. They seem to imagine that they can defy Britain and the Allies with impunity. They are intoxicated by the repulse of Greeks at Eskişehir, but their success was largely due to the Allies' neutrality handicapping Greeks. The disappearance of that neutrality would transfer the handicap from Greeks to Kemalists. An Anglo-Greek naval blockade would soon prevent the traffic which is now being carried on across the Black Sea from Bolshevik and Bulgarian ports, and in the Aegean. The Greeks would have a full use of the excellent bases for naval and military operations in occupied Turkey, and might be actively supported by the British fleet, while the British military mission and supplies, while the Greek morale would be immeasurably heightened if Britain were once more an ally.

GREEK CRIMES EXPOSED.

ENQUIRY COMMISSIONS REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

Paris.—A telegram from Constantinople states that the Inter-Allied Military Commission of Enquiry into the alleged crimes of Greek bands in region of Orkhanli has returned. It is officially stated that the Commission found eight villages destroyed or badly damaged and numerous victims. The Commission was unable to visit 31 other villages in the war zone which had suffered most, but thanks to the efforts of the Commission 20,000 homeless people have been sent to Constantinople.

RED TRIANGLE CLUB IN EAST LONDON.

TO BE INAUGURATED BY THEIR MAJESTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

Their Majesties will inaugurate a great experiment in East London life to-morrow when they will open the newly equipped Red Triangle Club, which is the most ambitious social enterprise of the Y.M.C.A. yet undertaken. It will cost altogether a hundred thousand sterling and will be devoted to free membership of the Plowmen, women and children. All club conveniences will be provided including entertainments, children's playgrounds, swimming bath and educational activities. The manager will be Mr. J. Callan, formerly connected with India.

FUMINATION AGAINST N. C. O. MOVEMENT.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN TEA DISTRICTS.

MR. MCMORRAN'S SPEECH AT ASSAM DINNER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

Presiding at the Assam dinner Mr. T. McMorran said that the European members of the legislatures had duty and privilege to co-operate with the Indian colleagues in solving the problems the most pressing of which was to counter the non-cooperation movement.

He could not protest too strongly against the deliberate attempts to disturb the harmony, hitherto existing between the employers and the workers in the tea districts. He hoped that the Government of India would deal energetically with the movement, which would benefit nobody and which would bring loss to the workers as well as to the employers. He trusted that the tea growers would unitedly resist the present unreasonable demands which were not economic but political. He urged the need in the present depression to restrict production and improve the quality of tea.

BRITISH TROOPS IN UPPER SILESIA.

A RUTHLESS SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

Some anxiety is felt with regard to the position of British Troops arriving in Upper Silesia as Polish Insurgents have apparently established themselves in occupation with the connivance of the French and though the Germans have been exhorted to hold their hand, there is danger of incidents taking place between Germans and Poles.

REMEMBER 30th JUNE!

CONGRESS DEMANDS:

ONE CRORE MEMBERS

ONE CRORE RUPEES

20 LAKHS CHARKAS

which the British may be forced to abandon their passive attitude. Anxiety is openly expressed that Germans may help the British if the latter fail to restore order in the disputed area and this would cause a dangerous situation affecting the Entente. Meanwhile the Meeting of Supreme Councils has been indefinitely postponed and the French Press is urging M. Briand not to yield to the Allies. Exchange of Notes between London and Paris continues and a French Note of yesterday considers that an immediate meeting of the Supreme Council is undesirable and also difficult with both M. Briand and M. Lloyd George absorbed in domestic politics. The Note recommends that a Committee of Experts should go to Upper Silesia immediately and prepare a report upon the position and that in the meanwhile both Berlin and Warsaw should be vigorously enjoined to restore order.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF LATE KING EDWARD.

TO BE ERECTED AT DELHI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

Their Majesties to-day visited the Thames Ditton Bronze foundry to inspect the forty foot equestrian statue of the late King Edward designed by Sir Thomas Brock, which will be erected at Delhi. The King admired the faithful likeness and excellent workmanship of the statue.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

FIRST INSTALLMENT PAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

A New York message says that the first instalment of Germany's reparation payment to the Allies through the United States amounting to \$57,350,000 dollars was today in the Federal Reserve Bank. The German Government through four New York banks completed the deposit yesterday. Payments were not made in actual cash or gold but in transfer of banking credits.

WOMAN FRANCHISE IN CEYLON.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

MR. CHURCHILL'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

In the House of Commons, Major W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore requested an assurance that the question of extending franchise to the women of Ceylon would be left to the legislature as in the case of eight major provinces in India.

Mr. Churchill promised to give the fullest consideration to the views of the Legislative Council in this connection, but pointed out that the analogy between the two governments was not sufficiently complete to justify the adoption of any policy in Ceylon on the ground that it was adopted by provincial Governments in India.

EFFECT OF FALL OF RUPEE.

Questioned with regard to hardships of men, recruited for railways in Mesopotamia, on account of the continued fall of the rupee, Mr. Churchill declared that he had recently asked the High Commissioner to consider the position of the employees who had to make remittances to their families.

NOTTINGHAM MINERS REJECT PREMIER'S PROPOSALS.

MR. HODGES' VIEW OF SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

Nottingham and the Forest of Dean Miners have rejected Government's proposals for coal settlement, but it is worthy of note that votes were taken on the assumption of the Miners that the Premier intended to enforce arbitration. Mr. Lloyd George's denial of this intention yesterday has altered situation and Mr. Hodges in an interview declared that the wages question should be settled between Owners and Workers mutually without involving outsiders. The gap dividing parties could be considerably narrowed if owners now preferred to submit proposals for a higher standard of wages than had already been proposed. Mr. Hodges' statement is regarded as a small advance towards Peace.

CREDIT AND INSURANCES SCHEME.

INDIA LEFT IN THE COLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

The House of Commons has passed resolutions extending the Credits and Insurances Scheme throughout the Empire with exception of India and British Possessions in the Far East, which the Premier stated required certain consideration owing to the conditions under which outstanding obligations had not been fully honoured and it was undesirable he said, that credit facilities should be extended if they in any way prevented traders from discharging their full obligations. The department's decision with regard to India and the Far East had been taken after consultation between Bankers and the India and the Colonial Offices. The scheme would not be extended to India and the Far East until conditions were such as would obviate these differences.

INCREASED POSTAL RATES.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

Kelley was sharply questioned in the House of Commons today with regard to increased postal rates. He declared that the postage of newspapers and printed matter for abroad was unremunerative and he feared that it was at the present time impossible to reconsider the rate. Kelley thought there might be something in the suggestion that the United States had deliberately adopted the opposite policy with a view to encouraging export trade. He recognised the National advantage to British Trade which would be gained by increasing postage, but he considered that should be done frankly and openly by a vote of the House of Commons and not by secret subsidy embodied in Post Office Estimates.

"DEEDS--NOT WORDS!"

NEED FOR ORGANISED EFFORT!

STIRRING APPEAL TO GUJARAT.

GUJARAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

(From our Special Correspondence.)

BROACH, June 2.

The Gujarat Provincial Political Conference again met at 4 p.m. yesterday afternoon in the spacious mandap. In the afternoon there was a large attendance of Hindus and Moslems. Mahatma Gandhi, Shyru Vallabhai Javerbhoy Patel, Shyru Vallabhai Patel, Mr. Abbas Tyabji, Mr. Marmaduke Pichthal and others arrived at 4-20 amidst great cheers. The press representatives were put to great inconvenience as no proper arrangements were made for them in the afternoon. The work of the Conference commenced with the singing of National songs. Large collections were made both by Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers for the Tilak Swarajya Fund. Several women and men as a result of the Mahatma's impressive speech gave away valuable ornaments on the spot. The two speeches of the Mahatma were listened to with rapt attention.

MR. V. J. PATEL.

Shyru Vallabhai Javerbhoy Patel in moving the first resolution said that the Gujarat Political Conference was the fifth and he felt honoured for having been called upon to move the first resolution. The Swaraj that they wanted was not for Muslims and Hindus but it was for the thirty-three crores of people in India. They were often told that the Swaraj they wanted was for educated Brahmins, so that they might oppress their poor countrymen. Such was the cry of Lord Sydenham. They wanted Swaraj for their countrymen without any distinction of caste, colour or creed and such Swaraj would be obtained within 12 months. It was so agreed at Nagpur. It was his opinion to carry on the campaign of Swaraj as long as they lived in this world. But what had they done for getting Swaraj so long? Could they lay their hands on their hearts and say what they had done for the country since the Nagpur Congress? They cried out "Swaraj, Swaraj, Swaraj" but unless they translated their words into action no tangible result would be achieved. They had taken upon themselves a very responsible campaign. He was of opinion that if the people of India translated their words into actions, by this time they would have got Swaraj. He was sorry for using strong language.

He would agree to one thing that though they were not able to enforce the work of the Congress, everyone knew very well the bitter effects of the foreign yoke. He was of opinion that some Rao Bahadurs and Khan Bahadurs were not still willing to give up their titles, but their movement had proved that it had caused some effect upon them and the Government. Some Vakils and Barristers had not still given up their practice. Government English schools and colleges should be boycotted and for this Mahatma Gandhi had been appealing them for the last so many months. In Simla some students engaged in collecting money for the Swarajya Fund and he was sure that if College students had done so constantly in large numbers, their way to Swaraj would have been long since opened.

NEED FOR GREAT EFFORTS.

Continuing he said supporting any resolution was the simplest thing he could imagine. If their recommendations for work would not be carried out, the work of Swaraj would come to a standstill. They had not carried out their important work and that in itself was a shameful thing. If they required Swaraj they should be ready for general strike and then, Government would soon come to their senses. Even the preliminary stages of work they had not fulfilled to their satisfaction. The moment they stopped giving Taxes, then alone the Government would feel the pinch of our movement and for which the last Congress had arranged six stages, and for which they were not ready yet. They must admit that with shame. The time for paying the taxes had also gone and that work still remained unfulfilled. They wanted ten lakhs of rupees, three lakhs of members and one lakh charkas. It was a shameful thing that instead of three lakhs of members they got only 41 thousand. They had only one lakh and 27 thousands of rupees collected up to now. By July next they should try and fulfil their pledge if they wanted Swaraj. In all, they had started only 16 thousand Charkas, which was also a sad thing. They should try and fulfil their promise with energy and zeal in the interests of their country. (Prolonged cheers.)

MR. ABBAS TYABJI.

In seconding the resolution Mr. Abbas Tyabji stated that when they passed the Nagpur resolution they were hopeful of its success; but now they were utterly disappointed. It was, indeed, very easy to support any resolution, but it was difficult to translate their work into action. He exhorted them to boycott schools and colleges, for if they did that they would be successful in the attainment of Swaraj. Rangoon was active with regard to the boycott of schools and colleges and there the college students had set a very nice example to them. They (people of Burma) wanted Swarajya first and he was sure they would get it sooner than India. It was no good clapping hands but they wanted words to be rendered into action. He was sure that

if they with vigour and zeal worked their way through, Swarajya would be got very soon. (Cheers.)

MR. B. P. BHARUCHA.

Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharsucha further supporting the resolution stated that he had great pleasure to further support the resolution. Non-Cooperation was not a new thing but every Prophet had admonished to cooperate with Truth and non-cooperate with Untruth. The Non-Cooperation doctrine could be found in every religion. He challenged them to prove whether it was not the white bureaucracy which called Dadabhai a blackman, raised a caucus against Sir Pherozeshah, unjustifiably imprisoned Mr. Tilak, and put to trouble Mr. Gokhale. According to Mahatma Gandhi if the Charkas were introduced, sufficient money was raised and sufficient number of members for the Congress were enrolled, they would get Swarajya very soon. (Cheers.)

MAHATMA GANDHI'S APPEAL.

Mahatma Gandhi who on rising to speak received a tremendous ovation said that the resolution moved by him was so simple that it could be understood by even a child. He reminded the women of Gujarat that when they were talking of Khilafat they were thinking of that question only, but now they should decide to carry on their campaign rightly and successfully. Mr. Vallabhai had said and taunted right that they had not done what they were asked to do but if they did their work in right earnest they would remove that taunt. They should remember that the day on which the charkhas were introduced in every home they would see that the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs were righted. In the whole of India they should introduce charkhas, so that their people would not starve and their women would not be put to shame. They wanted 10 lakhs of rupees. The whole foundation depended upon Gujarat and if it was difficult to do that work in 30 days, then how could he approach the Bombay people and say that they should pay the difference. Their neglect of duty put him to shame.

WHAT SWARAJYA MEANT.

They should understand what Swarajya meant for the moment they knew the significance of Swarajya it would be easy to attain it. If Gujarat was unable to pay 10 lakhs of rupees within 30 days, then he would say that they were not prepared to attain Swarajya. The women seated in front must listen to him that if they liked they could respond to the call of the country, by giving him their valuables. The day on which they did that they would see that Swaraj was theirs and they would be in peace and prosperity. He requested every woman to sacrifice her ornaments in the interests of the country. His desire was not to be their sardars but they should follow his advice for their own good. As long as they (Ali brothers and Mahatma Gandhi) were living so long they must remember that they would get Swarajya. He would appeal to every man to tell his home people to respond to the call of the country. Those people who were ready to support this resolution, should give everything they had for the sake of their country. He did not want them to be Sanyasis, but like South Africans, they should sacrifice in that spirit so that they would get Swaraj. After Swarajya was attained they may put on ornaments of any kind. Whenever he saw any woman with ornaments, he wondered why she did not respond to the country's call. They must now wake up from their sleep and do the needful for their country.

At this stage a number of persons came forward and gave away their rings, watches and valuable ornaments. Several women also came forward and gave away their gold ornaments. He had been speaking to them long since but his countrymen did not yet respond to the call of the country it was a Parsi who contributed thousands of rupees with his writing for the same. Unless what he said was done, Swaraj could not be attained. Swaraj could not be had from Simla but by their solid actions, they would be able to get Swaraj. By merely cheering up, Swaraj could not be attained. For the sake of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs he would ask them to make the greatest sacrifices.

MAULANA MOHAMED ALI.

Maulana Mohamed Ali in further supporting the resolution stated that he had no desire to speak that afternoon, but he was speaking at the instance of the Mahatma. He had faith in every Mussalman, Hindoo, and Parsi. The introduction of one one lakhs of charkhas was not a great thing at all. They did not like to remain any longer in slavery. Introduce charkhas and boycott Manchester goods. As he said the other day at Mahatma, Swaraj could not be had from Simla. But Swaraj could be attained on the day when the bond of slavery was loosened. Unless when they were willing to part with their money, how could he believe that they wanted Swarajya. So it all depended upon themselves in doing the utmost for their country. The time had come when they must boycott Manchester Goods. He knew that they wanted Swarajya, but unless they responded without any stint to the call of their country Swarajya could not be attained. He exhorted them to have their names enrolled for the Congress, to introduce charkhas in every home. Then alone Swarajya could be attained and not till then. That Broach cotton had to go

Continued in Page 10.

INDIAN INCOME-TAX.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

MR. M. A. MEHTA'S SUGGESTIONS.

It will be remembered a special Committee was appointed by the Government of Bombay to report on the working of the Indian Income-Tax Act and to suggest improvements therein.

The following are some of the suggestions by Mr. Maneklal A. Mehta, of Messrs. Nagindas and Maneklal who attended the Committee Meetings, on the 19th and 30th May, as a witness representing the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau.

It may be stated that his firm is the first to introduce Income-Tax practice by Accounts in Bombay and as such have represented more than 4000 matters for Income-Tax, Super-Tax and Excess Profits Duty and have come in close contact with Tax Payers of varied interests.

Income-Tax should be really individual. Income-Tax assessment should be individual in its real sense, that is, each individual member should be assessed independently at the rate applicable to him.

No firm to be assessed:—Taxing firms in the first instance, and requiring each of the partners to claim refund afterwards makes one income liable to two assessments at a higher rate and involves a world of trouble and correspondence both to each of the partners and the Income-Tax Office. Each partner should, therefore, be taxed individually for his total income.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIP DEED.

The obligation of having the partnership deed registered has caused the greatest trouble and hardship to the poor and the rich alike. Most of the merchants keep no regular Deeds of Partnership, or if some of them keep any, they are in the vernacular, and most of them are satisfied with the distribution of profits at the end of the year as entered in the Account Books. Under threat of a higher rate of taxation it is very unfair to compel merchants to get their Partnership Deeds registered, as, in almost all cases, Account Books supply ample evidence of Names of Partners and their different shares and as the "D" Form itself is a declaration of the same. No registration of partnership deed should therefore be required.

As the Super-Tax was introduced only as a war measure, and as it is now decided that Super-Tax should also be collected with Income-Tax it does not appear necessary to provide for a separate Super-Tax Act.

Members of a Joint family entitled to share the income as declared in the "D" Form should be considered as each individually assessable at the rate applicable to him, the family paying the total of the taxes on behalf of the members.

Shops working independently at different places under independent Managers but owned by one proprietor residing in an Indian State should be treated as independent shops and taxed separately, as the Managers are independently liable to their proprietors.

Inconvenient small assessments:—Shops making sales not exceeding Rs. 20,000 and Money Lenders with Capital not exceeding Rs. 20,000 should be exempt. It is observed that there are individuals who are not intelligent enough to keep accounts and take out Profit and Loss Accounts and Balance Sheets from year to year to enable them to prove that their income does not exceed Rs. 2,000. It is, therefore, considered advisable to exempt persons whose sales do not exceed Rs. 20,000 for any year or in case of money lenders whose capital does not exceed Rs. 20,000.

Provisional Tax should not be collected:—The provisional tax for 1920-21 which has been collected on S. 1975 or A. D. 1919 income should be adjusted finally for 1920-21 on S. 1976 or A. D. 1920 income and no provisional tax should be collected for 1921-22 at the time of final settlement for 1921-22. Instead of provisional 1921-22 final for 1921-22 only should be settled on S. 1977 or A. D. 1921 income and so on from year to year.

If in consequence of any amendment the provisional tax collected is not adjusted and a fresh assessment is made ignoring the provisional return, there will be a strong opposition and the Government's intentions will be questioned by the people as they had bitterly complained when in several cases provisional taxes paid were not adjusted in previous years.

Capital should not be taxed:—The present procedure of taxing capital when an assessee has suffered a loss should be abolished. The business loss of one year should be a first charge on the income of subsequent years.

Measure customary daily expenses of the shop which on the face of it seem to be personal expenses but are really expenses of business should not be questioned, as assesses are told to take out each of such items for disallowance by the Examiner causing waste of several hours after no good business and waste of public time or a lump sum is sometimes added as it may suit the Examiner who would always dislike to check all the entries for himself.

Charities other than big amounts of personal charities are considered as business advertisements and therefore should be allowed as a charge against the business.

Income-Tax and Super-Tax paid should be allowed as a charge against the business income, as it is not an expense of a personal or capital nature from a business man's point of view in India and therefore is objected to by each and every assessee.

PROPERTY ASSESSMENT IN BOMBAY.

The following allowances should be made whether written off or not:—

1. Repairs 10 per cent. on the Gross Municipal Rateable Value.
2. Municipal taxes, including General Water and Sullage taxes.
3. Insurance.
4. Loss by vacancy.
5. Improvement Trust Rent.

6. Lighting.
7. Tile-turning.
8. Collection charges at 6 per cent. fixed.
9. Interest on Mortgage or in Current Account paid or become payable with arrears.
10. Brokerage for arranging loans on mortgages and legal charges relating thereto.
11. Depreciation on properties rented to run factories according to the scale sanctioned by Government.

Note:—Property used for business should not be taxed.

No rents should be charged to business for such use.

House property should not be taxed unless it is situated at a place like Bombay where houses are built specially to earn rents of an appreciable amount.

Section 3 (1) should be so amended as to exclude income earned in a foreign country by a British Indian subject which in the first instance goes to add to his capital in a foreign country and a mere transfer of a part of it does not become income received in British India. Interest received from the United Kingdom on Government Securities etc. should only be taxable.

In order that the return of income duly verified by the assessee should have the importance it deserves it is absolutely necessary that the Collector before making an assessment should record his reasons for not depending upon the declaration before passing orders. These reasons should be stated in the letter of appointment to the assessee to enable him to come prepared.

Full information as to how the assessment is arrived at should be given on the assessment notice itself and payment of tax by instalments should be allowed.

ADJUSTMENT OF TAX DEDUCTED AT SOURCE.

Adjustment on account of Refunds of tax deducted at the source though provided for in the Act are not made in Bombay but the assessee is asked to make a separate claim for the same which involves a great hardship for small amounts and therefore such adjustments should be made at the time of fixing assessments.

The assessee must have a right to get his assessment adjusted whenever his accounts are available within three years from the date of the Notice of Demand in case he finds that he is over-assessed without examination of accounts and refund should be made of any amount overpaid whether Return made or not.

REFUNDS.

The return of Cash Payment Receipt for Income Tax paid by an assessee for endorsement by Income Tax Office should be avoided as it results in unnecessary delay and inconvenience.

All payments of Refund should be made by Cross Cheques on the Imperial Bank, which should be sent by registered post A. D. to the assessee entitled to them within 30 days from the date refund is ordered. Small refunds should be made by Money Orders. No cash payments should be made at the Income Tax Office as it involves a great trouble to the people. Refund orders should be so worded as to enable Bankers to collect money for their clients.

The Commissioner of Income Tax must have an independent body of sufficient number of Examiners and in appeal if Commissioner and the assessee do not agree on the amount of income to be assessed the matter should be referred to two independent arbitrators not objected to by the assessee or to the Court having jurisdiction in the matter at the option of the assessee in which case the Income Tax Commissioner and the assessee should both have a right to be properly represented.

Copies of Examiners' reports and of Collectors and Commissioners remarks and orders and of any other paper that an assessee asks for should be supplied to him free of charge. Nothing should be kept secret, to enable an assessee to have his matter properly represented.

All Orders and Resolutions passed by the Government regarding Income Tax on petitions from an assessee or on reference from any of the Income Tax Office should be published for the information of the public. The Commissioner should also issue a circular at the end of each month giving details of disputed points decided by him for the use of subordinate officers and the general public.

No Branch Books should be forced to be produced at Head Office if the assessee is willing to produce same at different places. Any firm in British India sending goods to their own shops in Indian States should not be charged imaginary commissions but customary commissions settled before-hand with each trade.

Till the time the people are educated and returns received regularly an appeal should be summarily rejected. To reject appeal and then again to hear it causes unnecessary anxiety to assessee and much waste of public time.

Cases in which justice can be done in a minute are refused being reopened and people have in consequence suffered terribly as reopening means less recovery of tax causing greatest anxiety to all the workers in the Income Tax Department. In short, interests of revenue predominate interests of justice.

NEED OF REFORMS IN INCOME-TAX OFFICE.

The increase of work in the Income Tax Office is so much that sufficient staff should be provided for at once. Each day's delay in sanctioning the same costs the assessee a great deal as their complaints are not attended properly and they suffer in consequence.

The Commissioner must have power to make immediate arrangements to cope with the work in hand.

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT.

Of the Income-Tax office should be thoroughly overhauled.

Out of 100 assesses who are obliged to pay Tax in execution of warrants, 99 assesses have to complain that Income Tax is collected without affording any convenience to fully hear them.

Finally, Mr. Mehta strongly recommended Members of the Committee to take care in redrafting the Income Tax Act that no word, just as "Registered" instead of "Definite" Partnership in the Act of 1918

crept in and some words in the Excess Profits Duty Act which made the assessee's income between Rs. 30,000 and 50,000, liable to duty at 100 per cent. when it exceeded Rs. 40,000 instead of 50 per cent. came in should find place in the same.

WORKING OF INCOME-TAX OFFICE.

It is apparent from the facts produced before the Committee by Mr. Mehta that from top to bottom, the assesses suffer a great deal for want of sympathy from the Income Tax Officials and though higher rates of taxes are charged the assesses are denied full representation. From the fact that there is a provision in the Act to allow people to appeal, it follows that they must be furnished with full copies of all the proceedings to make proper representation before higher authorities. It is needless to say that in the Bombay Income Tax Office everything is treated as secret and in consequence the appeal procedure becomes a mere farce. Assessments are made without explaining anything to the assesses and making them to understand the reasonableness of the justice done to them.

"DEEDS--NOT WORDS"

Continued from next Page.

to Manchester for their clothes is indeed a great shame. He once again appealed to them to sacrifice all for the sake of the country. They must try and get Swarajya by their own efforts."

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

Maulana Shaikat Ali in further supporting the resolution said that he was keeping the roza and therefore he could not speak more. Mahatma Gandhi was his greatest friend. He was, may his brother, if they could not get Swarajya at the desired period then, he would be ready to give up all hopes about them. They must sacrifice everything for the attainment of Swarajya. If they could not get ten lakhs of rupees in a few days, they should not boast of getting Swarajya. He was tired of the present Government. He appealed to them to help the country for the attainment of Swarajya.

The resolution was then put to the vote and declared carried.

NEED FOR UNITED ACTION.

Mahatma Gandhi in moving the third resolution said that he was glad that men and women were willing to give away their ornaments and if they continued to do so he would have great hopes in them. That resolution was as important as others. At Malegaon the Swarajya pillar was shaven but that did not mean that their should give up all hopes of getting Swarajya. Whatever oppression they had to suffer they should try and bear them, but they should observe shanti. If Hindus and Mussalman quarrelled shanti would be lost and our aim would not be achieved. They should be bold and courageous. By merely raising their hands our shanti could not be gained but by our courageous actions we could achieve shanti. Unless they respected each other their unity could not be strengthened. They should fear God alone and not anyone else. He prayed to God to give enough strength to the people of Gujarat to carry out fully the resolution.

Mr. Dayaji Nanubhai Desai supported the resolution.

The Conference then adjourned till tomorrow 7 a.m.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION.

The following is the text of the three resolutions which were passed at the meeting:

(1) "This Conference heartily supports the resolution on non-violence non-cooperation adopted at the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress and it calls upon all classes of people to work with greater vigour and in a more organised manner to fulfil the resolution, especially because this Conference believes that the rate at which it is being worked out at Gujarat is not sufficient to guarantee Swaraj within the current year."

(2) This Conference deems it obligatory on Gujarat to enroll three lacs of members on the Congress Committee, to collect 10 lakhs of rupees for the Tilak Swarajya Fund and to set one lakh of spinning wheels at work and according to the programme sketched out by the All Indian Congress Committee at Bezwada and calls upon all workers in villages, Talukas and District to contribute their mite before 30th of June."

(3) "Non-violence in thought, speech and action is an essential ingredient of the scheme of non-cooperation and its fulfilment largely depends upon the observance of the creeds of non-violence and therefore this conference urges all to preserve perfect peace even in spite of any persecution or provocation offered by Government officials, to avoid the use of malevolent speech and to concentrate entirely on the work suggested by the I. N. Congress and to cease observing hartals without the special mandate of the Gujarat Provincial Congress committee and to avoid all hostile demonstrations in case of leaders being arrested by Government."

(a) "This conference expresses its sense of satisfaction at the peace observed throughout the country in spite of the repressive policy of the Government and expresses its emphatic regret and disapproval at the acts of violence committed on Government officers and leading co-operators at Malegaon."

A DRIVER'S WINDFALL.

WINS DERBY PRIZE OF RS. 12 LAKHS.

ALLAHABAD, June 3.

Driver Pierce of the East Indian Railway, Allahabad, is understood to have won the Derby prize of Rs. 12 lakhs.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, writes:—

"The Bombay Government have arranged with the Government of India for an advance of the sums required for development and other purposes during the current financial year, and do not propose to issue any Bombay loans this year."

NURSES' HOME IN SALVATION-IST MOTHERS' HOSPITAL.

OPENED BY QUEEN MARY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

Yesterday was a Red Letter day in the history of the Salvation Army the occasion being the opening by Queen Mary of the Nurses' Home in connection with the Salvationist Mothers' Hospital. Mrs. General Booth voiced the satisfaction of all, at the proceedings, over which the Marquis of Lincolnshire presided. Many prominent people were present also hundreds of delegates from the Dominions and elsewhere who are attending the international Social Conference. Ten of the latter were presented to Her Majesty, including Lieut.-Colonel Jivamandan in full native uniform from India, who gave Her Majesty a brief record of the advance and progress of the Salvation Army in India.

THE EVEREST EXPEDITION.

STATEMENT BY SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Geographical Society Sir Francis Younghusband referred to the avalanche of applications from all over the world, to be allowed to accompany the Everest expedition in any capacity immediately permission to make the ascent was obtained from the Viceroy and from the Grand Lama.

Contributions had also poured in from all classes. While nobody should regard the ascent as worthless the party intended to treat the matter as pure play and enjoyment accentuated by the spice of danger.

Sir Francis Younghusband laid stress on the importance of the human element. He declared that in the forefront of the climbers' qualifications was the highest friendly temperament, because at sixteen thousand feet men became irritable, lost patience with each other and thence acquired deepening hatred as they ascended.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND BILL.

POSSIBLE FUSION OF SCOTTISH CHURCHES.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

The Assemblies of the Established and United Free Churches of Scotland have passed separate resolutions supporting the Church of Scotland Bill, which has been introduced into the House of Commons empowering negotiations with a view to the union of the two Churches. The Archbishop of Canterbury attended and the Bishops of Peterborough and Brechin addressed the Established Assembly to-day. They dwelt upon the importance of the Bishop of Lambeth's appeal for the reunion of the Churches.

SECRETARIAT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

Geneva.—The Commission formed to enquire into the organisation of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office in consequence of Complaints that they were over staffed and overpaid has drawn up a report Justifying the sound and businesslike manner in which the organisation is run. The report suggests the all meetings in connection with the League's activities should be held at Geneva.

RECORD PROFITS OF SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN SHIPPING CHARGES FORESHADOWED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

A Paris Telegram states that the profits of the Suez Canal Company last year totalling 267 million francs is disclosed. The report foreshadows early reduction of 25 centimes per ton in shipping charges.

RAILWAYS BILL PASSES SECOND READING.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

The House of Commons by 259 votes to 65 has passed the second reading of the Railways Bill. The principal objections were raised by Labourites who desired Nationalisation and sundry dissentient interests who disagreed with the compromise between Sir Eric Geddes and the majority of the Companies.

LALA LAJPAT RAI

COLLECTION OF RS. 16,000 FOR SWARAJ FUND.

LAHORE June 3.

Lala Lajpat Rai has returned to Lahore, after collecting Rs. 16,000 for Tilak Swaraj Fund in his recent tour in the Province.

NEW SESSION OF MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

The Pro-Vice Chancellor and the Ag. Registrar, Aligarh University, writes:—

"The new session of the Muslim University shall begin from 15th June. Students desiring to join should apply immediately."

SECRET OF INDIA STRENGTH SHREE SHANKRACHARYA ON DHARMA.

His Holiness Swami Shree Bharati Krishna Tirthaji Maharaj Jagadguru Shankaracharya of the Sharada Peeth, was taken in state with his whole retinue at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday last to the premises of the Indian Lodge Kailadovi was garlanded, was worshipped by the members in the usual style of pooja customary on the part of Hindus towards their Dharmacharyas and was then presented with a very appreciative welcome address, which ran as follows:—

To His Holiness Swami Shri Bharathi Krishna Tirthaji Shri Jagath Gurus Shankaracharya of Shri Sharadha Peeth. May it please your Holiness.

We the members of the Madras and Southern Indian Hindu Lodge beg to accord to your Holiness our humble and heart felt namaskars and profound respects on the occasion of your holy presence amidst us. We consider it the proudest and most especial of privileges given to us to sit under your holy feet and hear words of wisdom and confidence that under your Holiness' guiding inspiration we shall gather strength spiritually and intellectually to make our love fruitful in service and to lead a pure and noble life beneficial to humanity.

At this time when the national life of our Mother-country has degenerated under the glamour of Western civilisation and is at its lowest ebb, your Holiness has risen to the occasion, sacrificing material prosperity for the purpose of regenerating and uplifting Hindu Dharma and life and restoring them to their pristine glory. Your Holiness' exemplary life forcibly reminds us of the words of Lord Shrikrishna in the Bhagavat Gita:—

"When Dharma ceases to be our guiding principle and when there is decay of righteousness I incarnate on earth to restore peace and Dharma."

Fully realising how our present political bondage is essentially due to our spiritual deterioration, your Holiness has taken up the sacred duty and onerous responsibility of educating the masses in the truth of Hindu Dharma. We have been reading with keen interest about all your Holiness' activities in this direction and one of the greatest lessons that your Holiness has taught us is that the only path to the political regeneration of Mother India lies through her spiritual salvation.

When our hearts are full, words fail to translate what we feel.

"Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high.

Where knowledge is free.

Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls.

Where words come out from depths of truth.

Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection.

Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way, into the dreary desert sand of dead habit.

Where the mind is led forward by Thee into ever widening thought and action.

Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, Let my country awake;

This is my prayer to Thee my Lord, strike, strike at the root of penury in my heart.

Give me the strength to bear my joys and sorrows.

Give me the strength to make my love fruitful in service.

Give me the strength never to disown the poor, or bend my knees before insolent might.

Give me the strength to raise my mind high above daily trifles.

And give me the strength to surrender my strength to Thy will with love."

With this prayer we once again accord to your holiness our heartiest welcome and our profoundest respects.

We beg to remain, your Holiness's most obedient and devoted followers.—Members of the Madras and Southern Indian Hindu Lodge.

DHARMA—INDIA'S PREDOMINANT CONSIDERATION.

Responding to these loving words of welcome, his Holiness began with a short Sanskrit prayer and expressed his great pleasure in being amidst them and hearing their kind words of welcome and appreciation. His Holiness pointed out the error underlying the prevalent idea that spirituality and the worldly life had nothing to do with each other. This was a very wrong conception unfortunately imported into India from the West that, by going to church once a week, one pays one's debt to his God, whereas in India and the East generally, Dharma is conceived of as pervading and permeating every activity of life (including the political) from birth to death.

An Analysis of the History of the Greek, Roman, Assyrian, Babylonian and other great empires of the past, shows that in spite of their having been under their own rulers, and their greatness in art, military prowess, brilliant intellect and many other things, these empires were blotted out of the map of the world, whereas in spite of all the disadvantages arising from an almost interminable succession of onslaughts from all sorts of political invaders and alien civilizations, India continues to be truly the representative of ancient Indian culture and holds up her head absolutely as her own true self. The secret of this most wonderful phenomenon is to be sought in the fact that Dharma is India's predominant consideration; and that there is no activity of any kind in life which a true Indian regards as beyond the pale of Dharma.

Modern science which began as the arch-enemy of religion had, after years of weary search, concluded by confirming the great truths of ancient philosophy and religion and thus becoming the humblest hand-maiden of religion.

We ought, therefore, to prove ourselves worthy of our descent from such great and glorious ancestors, by sticking to the path of Dharma, by sweetly harmonising the paths of Karma, Bhakti, and Jnana in the daily practical life, i.e., by devoting our lives to incessant and strenuous Karma (service) in Bhakti (love) and in Jnana (wisdom) for the uplift of humanity spiritually, intellectually, mater-

ially, socially, and even politically.

Southern India was famous for giving birth to mighty intellectual and spiritual giants like Shri Shankaracharya, Rama Nijacharya, Madhvacharya, Vallabhacharya and others, but unfortunately Southern India has at the present day deteriorated therefrom in many respects and has come to hold a mechanical conception of rigid orthodoxy and ceremonial purity divorced from purity of heart, and the ideal of renunciation and service. Orthodoxy and ceremonialism are necessary as a means for the attainment of heart purity and find their purpose therein.

His Holiness concluded by emphasising the necessity for the harmony and co-ordination of the spiritual and material life and pronounced his benedictions for the speedy realization of these Dharma ideals by the people of India in general and the hosts of the evening in particular.

After the termination of the lecture which lasted for nearly an hour and which has been very briefly summarised above, the whole party of invited guests were treated to a course of sumptuous refreshments, after which Mr. C. P. Nannavati of the Bombay Humanitarian League and Mr. Maniklal Wadia formally expressed the thanks of the assembled guests to the organisers for the splendid repast, spiritual and material, they had been provided with. His Holiness and party then motored back to their Bombay residence (293, Girgaum Back Road.)

COMMITTEE MEETING STOPPED.

APPLICATION OF SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

ACTION OF LAHORE DY. COMMISSIONER.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 3.

A meeting of the City Congress Committee was convened by the General Secretary city Committee for this evening for consideration of rules and other matters to be held at the Sadanand Hall, Lahore and Lala Lajpat Rai and other leaders had assembled there for the purpose. Before, however, the meeting was held Major Ferrar, Deputy Commissioner Lahore, served the General Secretary with an order under the Seditious Meetings Act, prohibiting the meeting on the ground that draft rules for membership of the city committee made all citizens eligible for membership and that those published contained several items, the unrestricted public discussion of which was undesirable while the Seditious Meetings Act was in force. It appears that the order was issued before the Secretary could see the Deputy Commissioner, but was not rescinded when he saw the latter with a view to assuring him about its being a committee meeting and not a public meeting. On being served with the order the Secretary noted that he would comply, although the order was illegal. The Committee meeting was not held accordingly.

KOPAGANG AFFAIR.

FUTILE ATTEMPT TO RESTORE GIRL TO GUARDIAN.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 4.

A communication received by the "Leader" in connection with the Kopagang affair, says that when the news of the secret confinement of the girl in a locked-up room by a Mohomedan had got abroad and her bewailing raised commotion all round, feelings ran high and the Hindus of the locality adopted the only decent and proper course that was left to them. Maulana Mansur Ali of Shibli Manzil of Azamgarh was escorted by Hindus to Kopagang in sincere expectation that the girl would be restored to her parents through the intervention of the Maulana. This was done a couple of days after the girl was fraudulently brought to Kopagang.

At the spot a conference consisting of five Hindus and five Mahomedans including the said Maulana was arranged on the 12th March. Feelings of Mahomedans could be gathered by the fact that the Conference lasted from early morning till the evening of that day at the Islamia High School, Kopagang, when ultimately it was decided that the next morning, in the early hours of 13th March, the girl should be given over to the Hindus of the locality only for a period of three days, that she should be kept in an unoccupied house isolated from other houses and strictly watched and guarded, day and night, by the Khilafat Volunteers from outside and be restored to her parents or retained by Mahomedans, according as she gave her free consent after the prescribed time of three days. The next morning the Hindus demanded the girl from Khilafatists in the terms of the compromise arrived at the previous evening but they flatly refused to do so.

On this the guardian of the girl and the Marwari Association of Calcutta were informed by wire that the local Khilafatists would do nothing in the matter. Thereupon both the male and female relatives of the girl promptly came over to Kopagang accompanied by Maulana Rahat Hussain Vice-President of the Bengal Khilafat Committee, Sirdar Man Khan Head of the Chaudhary Khilafat Committee and other Mahomedan Khilafat workers and Seth Padma Raj Jain, a notable Congress worker of Calcutta. It may, however, be said to their credit that they sincerely attempted to persuade the Mahomedans of Kopagang to restore the girl to her guardian, and there was a ray of hope that sound sense will ultimately prevail. At the same time Hakim Mahomed Hussein and Ata Hussein Khan of Benares came over to Kopagang and after some secret conference among Mahomedans it was decided that the girl should not be handed over to those interested in her restoration. Khilafat workers of Calcutta, therefore, had to go away without achieving any result.

ially, socially, and even politically.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA **RUPEE LOAN.**

OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN INVESTORS.

The Government of India announce the issue of

**(I) FIVE YEAR and (II) TEN YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS**
(Income-tax Free)

Issued at par and repayable at par in 1926 and 1931 respectively.

War Bonds 1921 and 1922 will be accepted at par as the equivalent of each in subscription to the BONDS.

The Bonds will be open for cash subscription from 20th June to 30th July inclusive, 1921 The War Bonds will be accepted for conversion up to 29th October. 1922 War Bonds will be accepted for conversion up to 15th September.

The Bonds may be purchased on application at any Local Head Office or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India, or at the office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, or Deputy Controller of the Currency Bombay, or of the Accountants-General, Madras, United Provinces, Punjab and Burma, or at any Government Treasury or Sub-Treasury, or at any Post Office conducting Savings Bank business. Full details of the terms are given in the Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. 1680-F, dated the 6th June 1921, copies of which are obtainable at any of the above mentioned places.

KHILAFAT DEMANDS REITERATED.

DUTY OF INDIAN MUHAMMADANS.

CLOSE OF SESSIONS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BROACH, June 2.

The Khilafat Conference again met this afternoon at 4-30 p.m. Though the Conference met half-an-hour later, the attendance of visitors was not as large as yesterday. Some of the visitors, I understand, have proceeded to Bombay to-day.

On arrival Maulana Mohamed Ali was cheered by those present. The proceedings of the Conference commenced with the recital of passages from the Quran. Maulana Mohamed Ali presiding.

In the afternoon Mr. Marmaduke Pictorial made a lengthy and vigorous speech which was listened to with rapt attention. It was a well-worded speech in which he fully explained the position of Turks.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The first and second resolutions expressing condolence at the death of Juhar Mohamud in the Imao Jail and sympathies with Mohi Hamid Ahmed who was sentenced to transportation for life and whose property was ordered to be confiscated by a District Magistrate were moved by the President, and on being put to the vote were declared carried.

Maulana Kutubuddin, then moved the third resolution. He said that no more words were required to explain the significance of the resolution in question. Had not Mahatma Gandhi brought to light the great question of Turk-i-Mowlat the Muslims of India would have remained ignorant. It was the bounden duty of every Muslim to continue to press for the demands of the All-India Khilafat Conference. It was for those demands that their great leaders were now fighting in England. He hoped the resolution would be passed unanimously.

The resolution, after having been seconded by Amed Sayed Sahib, was declared carried.

DUTY OF MAHOMEDANS.

The fourth resolution was, next, proposed by Maulana Kazi Nairuddin. He said that every Mussalman of Gujarat should think it his duty to enroll himself as a member of the Khilafat Conference by paying four annas for membership. He hoped that by December next many more Muslims would be coming forward to enroll themselves as members. They should also contribute their mite to the Smyrna Fund.

In seconding the resolution Peshwada Sayed Mir Sahib, hoped that their countrymen in Constantinople, and Smyrna should be sufficiently helped with money, so that they might be saved from the jaws of starvation.

Mr. Mozamali, in supporting the resolution, said that by December next they should try their best in enrolling themselves as members of the Khilafat Conference. He hoped that they would consider it their duty to contribute a large sum of money to the Smyrna Fund, so that they might forward it to the Angora Government and their countrymen would be thus relieved their distress and misery.

In putting the resolution to the vote Maulana Mohamed Ali said that they should not merely raise their hands and declare the resolution as passed; but should contribute a large sum of money to the Smyrna Fund and enroll themselves as members of the Khilafat Conference.

The resolution was, then, unanimously passed.

HELP FOR SMYRNA SUFFERERS.

The fifth resolution was, next, proposed by Mr. Syed Edross. He said that the Mussalms of Gujarat would not miss the opportunity of Juma-Tul-Nida and Idulfitr but would contribute a large sum as an aid present to the orphans of their suffering brethren of Smyrna through the Central Khilafat Office of Bombay. If they did not respond to the call of the Conference they would be put to shame in the eyes of their fellow-countrymen in Europe. They should give up all pleasures and enjoyments until the calamity through which their fellow-countrymen were passing was over.

Maulvi Abdullah Sahib, seconded the resolution.

Mr. Tasdik Ahmed Khan Sahib Sherwani, in supporting the resolution, said that as true Muslims, they should have sympathy towards their suffering countrymen who were, at the present moment greatly suffering in Smyrna and other places in Europe. When their dear brethren were oppressed during the war, it was their duty to help them in every manner by setting aside their pleasures and enjoyments. They should take an oath—that they would not enjoy the Id festival, but would contribute their mite to the Smyrna Fund.

The resolution was then, put to the vote and declared carried.

At this stage Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Shaikat Ali entered the pandal amidst the cries of "Alla-ho-Akbar".

MR. PICKTHALL ON TURKS' POSITION.

The sixth resolution was moved by Mr. Marmaduke Pictorial of Bombay, who said there was one very bad thing that was happening in their days—perhaps the worst of all. It was sure to do harm to the mentality and the soul of the future generation. He was speaking of the way in which history was being falsified. Any nation which had the upperhand and had the power of the pen over another nation should itself at liberty to tell lies about that other nation. They, in India, per-

haps, more than most people, had suffered from that tendency in alien races to falsify the history and misrepresent the character of the nation which they had got in their power. They were told that 3,000 or 500 Englishmen conquered 30,000 Indians; that the Indians betrayed each other habitually. If the history of India had been written by Indians, he believed it would have read very differently. They had suffered badly but there was one other Asiatic nation which had suffered more than they had.

PERVERSION OF FACTS.

The Ottoman Turks being apart from Europe in language and civilisation had no power to control what was written about them, although they were conquerors. An the people whom they conquered were cunning and vindictive Greeks, who had the ear of Europe. The great German historian von Hammer had conclusively proved that the statements of the Byzantine Chroniclers against the Turks were absolutely unreliable. It was not true that an angelic, absolutely innocent Christian population was exterminated. That was how the Byzantine Chroniclers indemnified themselves for their defeat. The Christian population was never wiped out by the Muslims, but the Muslim population was wiped out in Sicily and Spain and other European countries when the Christians triumphed. Millions of Christians came under the Turks of their own free will; they were members of the Orthodox Church and wished to remain so. They preferred to become Turkish subjects to the alternative of accepting the authority of the Pope of Rome or being massacred, which was all that western Europe offered them. A dozen sects of Christianity which escaped destruction were preserved under the Khalifa of Islam. And for centuries they were content with Turkish rule. Then an enemy arose the Tsar of Russia Peter the Great. Defeated by the Turks in open fighting, he took to intrigue. Under the Turkish suzerainty the Christians were allowed a measure of self-government for greater than has yet been granted subject-people in the British Empire.

PERSECUTION OF TURKS.

Now, one of the Christian princes under Turkish sovereignty was allied with the Tsar in his attack. He showed how the Muslim Empire could be disintegrated from within by propaganda in the Christian communities. It was a century before the Tsar's intrigues bore fruit in the Greek War of Independence. In the rising every Muslim man, woman and child in the Morea and many thousands in the Northern part of Greece were massacred in circumstances of hideous cruelty. That was the first of all those wholesale massacres which horrified the student of the Eastern question in the 19th century. If they studied history closely they would find that before each massacre of Christians there had been a far more terrible massacre of Muslims by the Christians of which they never heard. They exterminated the Muslim population, they outraged women, took the Muslim's property and heaped the dead bodies of the Muslims on the roadside. Every Christian rising or seditious movement came to mean the menace of extermination for the Turks. And Europe winked at everything the Christians did. Europe, but not England in old days, when England stood apart from Christian allied with the Tsar of Russia for Europe in free thought. England defended Turkey as the keystone of the balance of power in Europe. Then, alas, England became fanatically Christian and allied with Russia. In the recent war, Czarist Russia collapsed completely by the Act of God. England should have known that it was a bad thing to form an alliance with the Tsar of Russia—she ought to have been glad when the collapse of Russia set her free, for the sake of her Eastern subjects. But she adhered to the policy of destroying Turkey. She even tried to cut in two the very heart of Turkey Anatolia. The best Muslims in the world, the simplest, most honest, most hospitable are the peasant Turks of Anatolia, whose bones are everywhere in the soil of Europe and of Asia wherever Islam has been defended or Islamic law has been enforced on savage tribes.

TURKEY—CHAMPION OF ISLAM AND MODEL OF CHIVALRY.

Europe had thought she could destroy the Turkish Empire. Syria had gone to France and Palestine and Mesopotamia to England, and Western Anatolia to the murderous Greeks. They thought that Turkey was finished, forgetting that there is a king above all earthly kings, who brings men to account for their injustice. Alla-ho-Akbar. Mustafa Kemal Pasha had arisen and the flame of angry against Europe had leapt all over Asia. He the speaker felt torn in two. He was an Englishman and a Muslim. He hoped that the English would realise that the Turks were not the demons they had been depicted and would befriend them and all Asia once again. (Loud cheers, Alla-ho-Akbar.)

Maulvi Sajjad Sahib seconded the resolution.

The resolution was, then, put to the vote and declared carried.

MR. GANDHI ON FRONTIER QUESTION.

Mr. Gandhi in moving the seventh resolution said that he knew that they were willing to go home soon, and therefore, he would not speak at length. They knew where Bannu was situated. The views he held on the Frontier question were well-known to the President, and therefore, he was asked to move the resolution in question. The Muslims of Bannu were armed with stick and other weapons. They were God-fearing and they were aware of the Khilafat question. Had the oppressions fallen on us as much as the Muslims of Bannu, he was sure, they would have run away from the place immediately. Some of them were Barristers and well-known persons. They had now sent them a message to carry on their campaign on the basis of truth. God had been examining them how far they were getting on with provocative actions of Government. They have three ways to resort to whereas the speaker had only one and that was Zohad. He would do that with Muslims if they resorted to violence. They might make use of that sword, but he would not. If any Muslim were to use the sword he would be committing a great folly. He was, at that time, speaking mainly of Khilafat and not of Swarajya. They had already

warned Government that they should not instigate and oppress the people. The Ali Brothers were willing to suffer any hardship of Government, but they would still follow in the path of non-violent non-cooperation. They should not pay taxes to Government, and do their utmost to help the non-cooperation movement. The Muslims must carry on their national work in Ramdhan. Some Hindus were telling him yesterday that Muslims were telling him to kill cows and if they did not resort to that action they would be committing a great crime. Just as Macca Shariff was their holy-place in the same way cow was an holy and sacred animal to him. Before resorting to that action they must consult the Ali Brothers. He was sure that Muslims would not do that action. Muslims would be considered always as equals with Hindus. They would be given every right enjoyed by Hindus would also be enjoyed by Muslims. They must have faith and confidence in him and in his great movement. He lastly prayed to God to give them enough strength to carry on the National work successfully and peacefully. (Cries of Alla-ho-Akbar.)

Mr. Hayat Sahib seconded the resolution.

Mr. Faizullah Khan, further supported the resolution.

After the resolution had been supported it was put to the vote and declared carried.

DUTY OF MUSLIMS.

Imam Abdulkadir Sahib Bazawid in moving the eighth resolution said that the Muslims had got two duties to perform, namely to carry on a vigorous campaign with regard to the settlement of the Khilafat question and the other was to try and make Hindu free from the bondage of slavery as far as possible. Every Muslim should enroll himself as a member of the Congress Committee by paying a fee of 4 annas. He prayed to God to give enough strength to his countrymen and co-religionists to carry on their national work. He fervently hoped that Muslims would readily respond to the appeal made to them.

Maulana Shaikat Ali in seconding the resolution made a vigorous and thrilling speech in the course of which he said that Muslims of Broach were not as active in their work as they were sometime back. They must now awake from their sleep and carry on the propaganda work throughout Gujarat. They should work hand in hand with their Hindu brethren. They should, as far as possible, carry out the advice of their greatest leader Mahatma Gandhi.

After the resolution had been further supported it was put to the vote and declared carried.

The President, then in moving the ninth resolution said that there was nothing left for him to say on the question with regard to the Malegaon affair as the Mahatmaji, had already expressed his opinion on it. He knew that the Sub-Inspector was cruelly regrettably treated by Muslims in Malegaon. That was hasty action of Mussalman and at which he expressed his regret. He asked them to pass the resolution unanimously.

The resolution was unanimously passed. The President next moved the tenth resolution and said that in March last pre-graduate students were most unfairly treated. They (students) belonged to the National Muslim University and were trained and prepared to preach peace. What justice the Government of Lord Reading was going to give them? He on behalf of them congratulated the students on their courage and the truly Islamic spirit.

The resolution was put to the vote and declared carried.

THE DRINK HABIT.

The President, next moved the eleventh resolution. He said that it was the bounden duty of Muslims to give up drinking. He was sorry that when *bhangis* and *chamars* were trying day after day, to give up liquor, but their moderate friends were indulging in that vice.

The resolution was then, put to the vote and declared carried.

In bringing the Conference to a close he (the President) thanked Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Edross and others for the trouble they had taken in making the conference a great success. He hoped that whatever work was done in the Conference would be carried in toto, by Muslims.

Mr. Gullam Mohamed, the orator of the Pandol was then presented with a gold medal.

The President declared that the collection for the Smyrna Fund amounted to (excluding ornaments) three thousand Rupees.

One of the delegates heartily thanked the President for having ably conducted the proceedings of the Conference. The delegates were then, thanked for having made the conference a great success.

Before the Conference was brought to a close the Muslims of Broach presented an address in khadi to Maulana Mohamed Ali thanking him for his valuable services to the country and especially to Broach City.

The President thanked the Muslims of Broach for having presented him with a address in a few well chosen words.

The Conference then came to a close with the recital of a passage from the Quoran at 10-45 p.m. amidst cries of Alla-ho-Akbar.

REPRESSION AT SUKKAR.

SUMMONSES ISSUED TO 2 NON-CO-OPERATORS.

KARACHI, June 3.

The District Magistrate, Sukkar, has issued summonses under section 108 to Pamandas and Butani, local non-co-operators, to show cause why they should not be bound over by security. The hearing is fixed on 7th June.

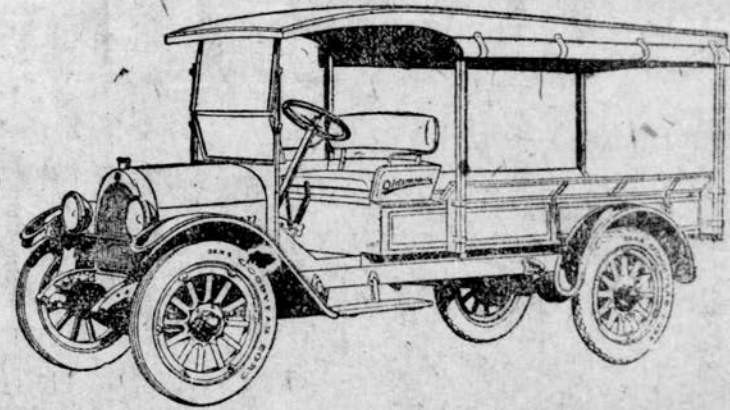
DARING BURGLARY AT BARACKPUR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 2.

A daring burglary was committed at Barackpur recently, the victim being a European resident of the place. It is stated that some people entered the house of Mr. A. C. N. Spiess, an old resident of Barackpur, and robbed him of considerable jewelry, consisting of diamond rings, pearl necklaces and pendants, with several thousands of rupees. No arrest has yet been made.

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NON-COOPERATION.

"Non-Cooperation in other Lands," by A. F. Brockway—Tagore and Co., Madras.

The author of this book was born in India, and his parents worked for the good of India. They have loved the people of this country and this book is intended to be read by us and to show us the way of obtaining *swaraj*. Mr. Brockway is a believer in passive resistance. He did not approve of the war and went to prison, because he would not serve in the army. He did not approve of certain prison regulations and suffered punishment for disobeying them. He appears to have met Mr. Patel and other Indians in England and he says that to him "Mr. Gandhi appears to be the greatest figure of this age."

He has described over figures in his book, and if comparisons serve any useful purpose, they may be drawn by the reader. The other lands to which Mr. Brockway invites our attention are Hungary, Egypt, Ireland and Korea. The example of Hungary is familiar to every student of history. In the other three countries the struggle for freedom is not yet finished. Though in Egypt and Ireland it has been successful to the extent of showing the goal in the horizon. We get abundant news from Egypt and Ireland. From Korea we get very little, and for much of the information Mr. Brockway seems to be indebted to Christian Missionaries. Many of the leaders of the nationalist movement in Korea were educated in missionary institutions and some of them are Christians. The Japanese authorities have therefore prohibited the teaching of Christianity in schools, believing its tendency to be subversive of constitutionalism. The Nationalists have a secret organisation. The Japanese policemen are not able to find where its newspapers are printed and how they are circulated. When the Japanese tried to suppress the movement, thousands of men, women and children left the country and many suffered indescribable privations in the course of their migration, and some were frozen to death. The Korean Emperor himself is believed to have committed suicide rather than suffer humiliation at the hands of their foreign masters. The Nationalists have set up an independent Republic, which Japan does not recognise. Girls as well as boys are among the boldest, the most enthusiastic, and the most resourceful of the patriotic workers, and their alleged treatment by the Japanese police is horrible to contemplate. The League of Nations refuses to recognise the Republic, and the struggle continues.

In Hungary the Nationalist leader, Deak, was uncompromising, and the nation, to a man, was at his back. If the Austrian Emperor paid a visit to their capital, no one would present an address of welcome. If he appointed a Royal Commission to devise measures of conciliation, no Hungarian would serve on it. If he would appoint Hungarian ministers, no one would accept the office. If the belongings of those who refused to pay taxes were sold by auction, no Hungarian would purchase them. If Austria was invaded by an enemy, no Hungarian soldier would fight. The nation had a Parliament and a Government of its own, and it would obey no other authority. The result was that Germany invaded Austria and inflicted a heavy defeat upon her, and it was only when the very existence of his own nation was threatened that the Austrian Emperor yielded and recognised the independence of the Hungarian Parliament.

Mr. Brockway finished his book in February last. At that time the Indian Legislative Councils had been fully constituted, the Indian Ministers and Executive Councils had been appointed, and addresses to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught had been noted by public bodies. Mr. Brockway institutes no comparison between Hungary and India and between Deak's influence and Mr. Gandhi's. He deprecates violence, but does not in any specific manner exhort Indians to follow the example of other nations. He expresses the hope that the Indian people will be worthy of the leader who is "pointing for all mankind the bloodless way to liberty." His account of the struggles in other countries will no doubt carry its own instruction with it, without any commentary from him.

DOMINION HOME RULE.

"Dominion Home Rule in Practice," by A. Berriedale Keith.

The appearance of this handy little volume on the working of self-government in the colonies is singularly appropriate at the present moment, when the Imperial Conference is again assembling to deliberate upon the problems of the Empire. The book opens with a description of the organs of Government—Executive, Legislative and Judicial at work in the Colonies, and then proceeds to discuss the relatively recent superimposition of the Federal idea. Though the learned writer scrupulously omits to intrude his own opinions or reflections upon the reader, a careful student can nevertheless glean many useful suggestions as to the relative strength of local vs. federating sentiment. He then follows out the discussion with an account of the legal powers of the United Kingdom as well as its practical influence in shaping the foreign policy of the entire Empire, and, consequently, also of the Defence policy. These chapters—true to the general scheme

of this work are exclusively descriptive; but they show the gradual evolution of new principles in Imperial administration which all converge upon the mutually conflicting ideal of complete local autonomy combined with Imperial concentration and co-operation. This last is worked out more fully in the concluding chapter which sets out the main avenues in which this cooperation has been so far realised.

As already observed the book aims at giving a fair picture of the working of the principles of self-government in the colonies. The author is in consequence precluded from enriching the work by those speculations about the future development of this conglomeration of nations and creeds and interest which we call the British Empire, which would be so welcome to an ordinary reader with a smattering of information on political science, but on the whole with more zeal than erudition. Reading between the lines of Mr. Keith's work, it seems clear, however, that in spite of all the inspired talk about Imperial Federation in interested quarters, the sentiment of Imperial unity has been progressively weakening. Within the Empire itself apart from the shallow sentimental tie of a single crown—the avowal of interests is too transparent to be disregarded even by the most vehement imperialist. And when the constituent parts of the Empire are brought in direct touch with other nations of the world in the Council of the League of Nations, the inherent impossibility of unifying, coordinating and consolidating such an unwieldy mass. The author seems to believe in the sentiment of local patriotism asserting itself against the Imperial domination so far at least as to make one seriously doubt about the necessity and utility of an Imperial Federation. It would be outside the province of mere criticism to say whether or not the Empire is a world necessity; but the reader of Mr. Keith's work will rise after a careful reading of the work with a sternborn conviction that self-governing Dominions in themselves as much a contradiction in terms as they are anomalies in a political structure will never be held together by the ultimate ratio legis. The American War of Independence can never be reproduced in Canada or Australia. And, though an Indian, still smarting under the exploits of Dyerism, may doubt if the "heavenly side of the Englishman" is not still dominant as far as the British Dominion in India is concerned, even here we must feel convinced that if Keith's analysis of the working of self-governing dominions is correct, the ideal of steel acting as the only cement for the Imperial fabric is becoming and must become rapidly obsolete.

CONTINUITY.

"Continuity, or From Electrons to Infinity" by P. S. G. Dubash, D. Sc., Phil. B. etc.

In this interesting treatise Dr. Dubash demonstrates the continuity of matter from electrons "the body of the smallest mass yet known to science" to infinity "reincarnations." Beginning with the origin of matter the learned writer takes us through the Mineral kingdom to the vegetable kingdom, showing where they touch and overlap, coal being an example. Then we come to the mingling of the vegetable and animal kingdoms as exemplified in the jellyfish and other sea-growths in the shape of plants, and find that plants may be both mobile and carnivorous, thus trespassing on the animal kingdom. From thence the ape forms the connecting link with human beings. The remainder of the work is devoted to showing how sometimes life and death are mingled and so on to the life after death. We leave it to the reader to study the authors ingenious theories on this crossing subject which is still controversial matter, and which he has approached by speculative philosophy.

"SHAMA'A."

We have before us on our table the fourth number of Vol. I of "Shama'a: A Magazine of Art, Literature and Philosophy" edited by Miss Minalini Chattopadhyay and published at "Aghore Mandir," Santhome, Madras. It is most ambitious and at the same time a successful combined literary and artistic magazine that we have so far found in India. In appearance charming but unpretentious the volume contains poetry and prose of a high order, and of a high order only; the merely "popular" or half baked is excluded. Thus the magazine appeals to a restricted public, but by that public it is certain to be cherished with enthusiasm. A fine photograph of the Hermes of the Athens National Museum is given as a frontispiece with the present number, which contains poems by M. V. S. H. H. Chattopadhyay, Aurobindo Ghose, Rabindranath Tagore and C. F. Andrews. Of the prose articles "The Ripeness of Russia and the Theory of Preparation" by Henry Hal Ruffy and "Love Poetry of the Punjab" by Bawa Budh Singh deserve special mention. Altogether an excellent number towards a volume of that kind of periodical whose literary place is the bookshelf, not the waste paper basket.

The History of King Edward's Horse (the King's Overseas Dominion Regiment) is now in the hands of the printers and will be published shortly by Messrs. Sifton, Praed & Co., Ltd., 87, St. James's Street, London, S.W.



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